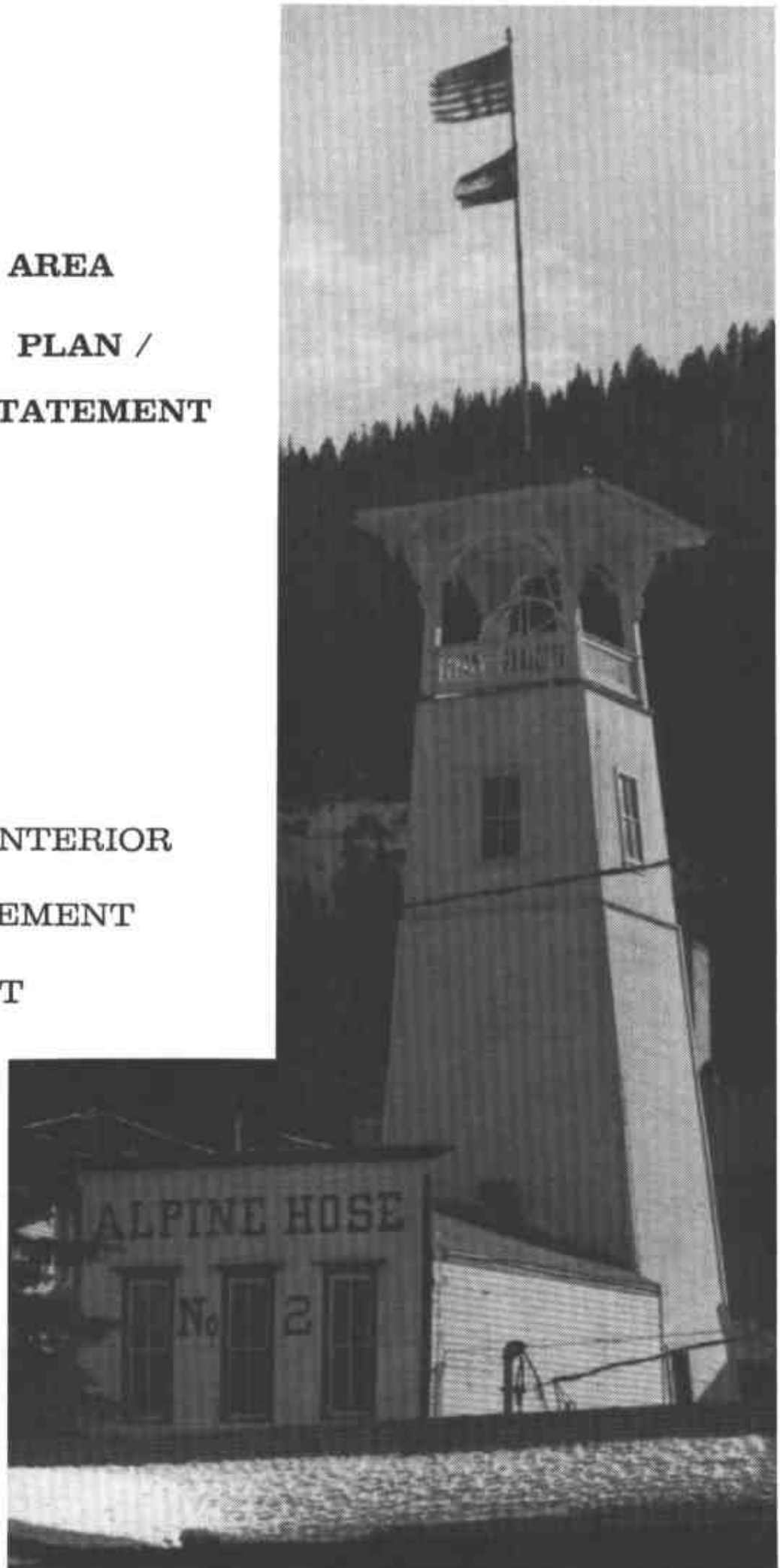


**FINAL**

**NORTHEAST RESOURCE AREA  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN /  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
CANON CITY DISTRICT**

**COLORADO**



Notice to Reader:

This final environmental impact statement on the Northeast Resource Management Plan (RMP) is for your review. The proposed resource management plan (proposed plan) is a refinement of the preferred alternative presented in the draft environmental impact statement published in April 1984. The refinements are a result of public input on the draft. This input is presented in Chapter V of this document. This final EIS must be read along with the draft EIS due to the extensive referencing of this document to the draft document.

All parts of this proposed plan may be protested. Protests should be sent to: BLM Director, Bureau of Land Management, 18th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20240 prior to **MAY 24 1985**. All protests must include the following information.

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.
2. A statement of the issue or issues being protested.
3. A statement of the part or parts of the document being protested.
4. A copy of all documents submitted during the planning process by the protesting party or the date and location information was presented to the BLM for the record.
5. A short concise statement explaining why the Proposed Plan of the BLM State Director is wrong.

After the protest period and the Governor's Consistency Review, a record of decision will be issued for all nonprotested parts of the plan. Approval of those parts being protested will be withheld until final action on the protest is complete.

Sincerely yours,

*Frank B. Young*

Area Manager

I concur:

*Donnie R. Sparks*  
District Manager

*Bob Moore*  
Associate State Director

MAY 24 1985

*DATE*  
MAY 24 1985 *DM*

Resource Management Plan  
Environmental Impact Statement

Draft ( )

Final (X)

Northeast Resource Area, Colorado  
Lakewood, Colorado

Lead Agency

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Type of Action

Administrative (X)

Legislative ( )

Abstract

This final environmental impact statement on the Northeast Resource Management Plan describes and analyzes the proposed plan. It was developed following a 90-day review of the preferred alternative of the draft environmental impact statement and except as protested will be implemented upon issuance of a record of decision. The record of decision will be published after the protest period on this document.

For further information contact:

Frank Young  
Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Telephone: (303) 236-4399

Date by which protests must be received: MAY 24 1985

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# SUMMARY

The proposed resource management plan for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands and resources in the Northeast Resource Area, Colorado, is presented and analyzed in this document. The proposed plan (PP) is the result of analysis and public comment on the five alternatives (A through E) described in the draft resource management plan/environmental impact statement published in April 1983. The reading of this document must be in conjunction with the draft for complete understanding because this is an abbreviated final, which frequently refers back to the draft.

## PROPOSED PLAN

The proposed plan was developed after analysis of five other alternative plans and public comment on them. Adjustments were made in response to the analysis findings and public input in an effort to design a proposed plan that best meets agency and public goals and objectives while minimizing adverse effects as much as possible. The major goal of the proposed plan is to transfer or dispose of all surface lands with public value to public agencies. These public agencies will be able to better manage the public values for a reduced cost because of their programs in effect in which these lands fit. For example: lands within the boundary of Golden Gate State Park, lands adjacent to U.S. Forest Service, lands with high wildlife values in an area in need of habitat improvement, etc. The major goal is to dispose of surface lands without public value to nonpublic entities. The end result of this goal of transferring or disposing of all surface land administered by the BLM would be a reduced cost to the BLM, more effective management of public values for the public, and acquisition of private values by the private sector of the economy.

Approximately 11,910 acres would be acquired by other public agencies, 5,130 acres would be acquired by the private sector, and 23,190 acres require further study (specific review and Public/Private) prior to actual tenure adjustment. Subsurface mineral management acres would increase from 591,240 to 631,270 acres since the subsurface estate is retained after the disposal of surface.

These tenure adjustments would be accomplished over the next many years. For this reason interim management of the lands and resources is still important. Proposed interim management is summarized below with the impacts of tenure adjustment included.

Public access to public lands would decrease from 7,450 to 7,330 acres due to disposal to private interests.

BLM and other public agency lands where wildlife habitat would be maintained or improved total 26,020 acres, and 21,380 acres of excellent and good potential habitat will be under Federal or DOW control.

Timber and fuelwood interim harvesting would be reduced from 380 to 306 cords per year from approximately 17,750 acres. After tenure adjustments approximately 8,290 acres will be open to harvesting.

Disposal of only 620 acres of water quality concern areas and flood plains would occur increasing the risk of degradation. All water sources would be protected. Soil erosion would be only slightly higher than present, but still quite low.

Valuable open space would be protected by interim management on 15,560 acres, but disposal of 280 valuable acres would occur. Approximately 2,630 acres would have their scenic quality reduced slightly due to disposal and potential development.

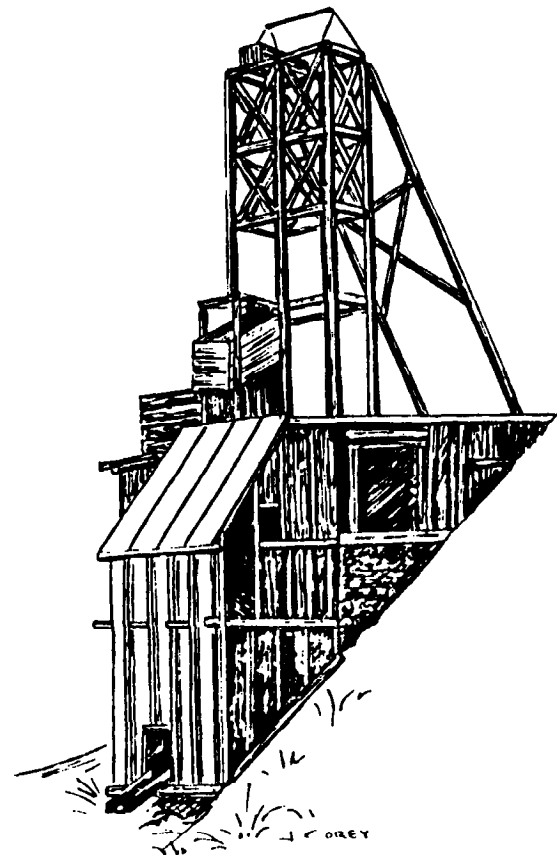
Recreational opportunities would improve due to disposal to public agencies that provide recreation.

Minerals development favorability would be increased by 7 percent for locatable minerals and 1 percent for oil and gas. Salable and coal favorability would remain the same as under the preferred alternative.

Expected management costs would increase 17 percent from previous years in the first 5 years; thereafter it would decrease by 67 percent.

Vegetative disturbance would be the same as under the preferred alternative. Approximately 5,855 acres per year would be disturbed because of interim management of forest cutting, livestock grazing, and mineral development.

For more specific impact discussion please refer to Chapter IV: Environmental Consequences.



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RESOURCE AREA

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 2.

Errata: The number "7" was left off of the numerical listing and description of management zones for Zone 7.

### PURPOSE AND NEED

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 2.

Add the following to the end of Purpose and Need:

The Proposed Resource Management Plan for the Northeast Resource Area, when formally adopted, will provide a pattern around which future management can be designed. The management pattern is set by establishing acceptable, restricted, and unacceptable land and resource uses for specific areas. By dividing the ELM administered lands into these use categories for the issues, it is possible to know what types of actions can be expected for given areas.

By involving the general public, local, state, and other Federal agencies in developing the proposed plan, it is expected that the best possible pattern for management will be established. All future development and protection actions on the land will be in conformance with this pattern, thereby protecting the best interests of the public.

Without this master plan to guide ELM actions and inform prospective users of acceptable uses, disorganized and unresponsive actions could result. This piecemeal approach would not involve interested people nor preclude the possibility of creating irreversible negative impacts.

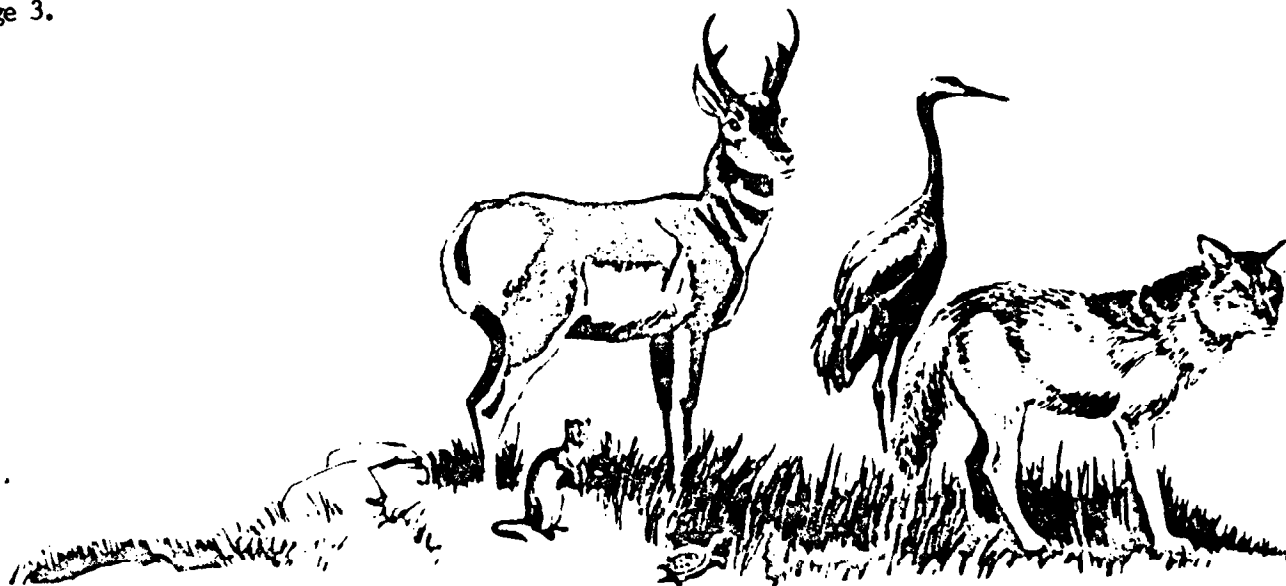


### THE PLANNING PROCESS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 2 and 3.

### PLANNING ISSUES AND CRITERIA

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 3.



# CHAPTER II

## PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

### INTRODUCTION

See the Draft RMP/EIS, page 4.  
Add the following after first paragraph:

The proposed resource management plan is the sixth alternative to be analyzed in detail during the planning process. It is developed reflecting not only the primary goal of improving overall management efficiency for the public lands, but also responding to other agency and public comments on the preferred alternative. The proposed plan will, therefore, create better management of the resource values. Management responsibility will be given to owners/managers more able to take actions acceptable to those directly affected and to those interested publics who have participated in the planning process. This chapter delineates the proposed resource management plan. It is divided into five major sections.

### ISSUE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND ANALYZED IN DETAIL

See the draft RMP/EIS, pages 4 through 9.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

The general philosophy and overall emphasis of the proposed plan is to change the ownership and management, within current policies, of all BLM administered surface estate to more appropriate entities or individuals for the purpose of improving management efficiency. Consultation with other Federal, state, and local agencies, as well as the general public, has greatly contributed to these determinations. The adjustments in land tenure will be made as funds are available. Therefore, interim management is very important and is also described under the issues 2 through 29 which follow.

The specific management of the proposed plan is presented on a tract-by-tract basis in Appendix B and C. At the end of this chapter is a chart briefly describing the proposed plan and resulting impacts. The following is a discussion of proposed decisions made by issue.

Note: There are numerous agencies and jurisdictions with some control over various phases of land management. Not all of these could be included in this document. They will all be incorporated into project design and environmental assessments within the limits of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), public land laws, and regulation.

#### 1. LAND STATUS

All BLM administered land is placed in one of three major categories: A. Retention, B. Disposal, or C. Specific Review based on national interest. National interest is determined by the qualities inherent in the land or its use that best provides for or satisfies present and future needs of the American people. The two primary qualities evaluated to determine national interest are location and the relative scarcity of goods, services, or money capable of being produced. Land status adjustments may be made by exchange, transfer, or sale (or other methods that become available).

If the recommended transaction is unobtainable then another method may be considered within the retention or public disposal categories. Lands having public value (retention or public disposal categories) may be exchanged for lands having public values of national interest. Changes may be made from the public (or retention) category to private disposal after an environmental assessment review of the resource values and public involvement determine that private values actually predominate.

A. Retention - Some values appear to be significant (i.e., national interest) on 4,510 acres of land, therefore, retention and management in Federal ownership are recommended. Consultation with Federal agencies helped determine compatibility with their programs and acceptability of such a proposal. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) was determined to be the most logical manager for all except 120 acres, which have been congressionally transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park during preparation of this plan.

B. Disposal - It is in the national interest that disposal of 17,205 acres of land to a non-Federal entity be accomplished. Appendix B footnotes identify if there are public or private values for which provision must be made in the disposal transaction. In some instances there are significant conflicting public and private values that will be resolved with the affected parties as a part of the disposal transaction. Consultation with state and local governments and private interests helped determine where these public and private values exist.

Thus, designation for disposal has been divided into three categories as follows:

Public Disposal - (public values predominate)

Private Disposal - (private values predominate)

Public and/or Private Disposal - (both public and private values exist).

Changes within these categories may occur as a result of intensive site specific analysis that shows a greater public benefit resulting from the action. Such changes would be made with appropriate public review and environmental analysis.

C. Specific Review - There are 18,235 acres of land that cannot be designated for retention or disposal without further study, analysis, and public input. Review could be initiated by public request, other agency interest, or by BLM. There are several reasons for this designation. One reason is the BLM Mining Claim Policy. This policy restricts disposal of lands where unpatented mining claims exist. Other reasons include complex ownership patterns, rights-of-way provisions, high interest values, and intense public concern over future uses indicating the need for detailed analysis and specific review. The criteria for such review will be the same as above with continued public involvement and consideration of unique local conditions.

All subsurface estate falls in this category because a mineral appraisal is required prior to determination.

The priority of land status actions would be as follows:

- Actions requiring minimal analysis and review
- Present applications
- Exchange opportunities

- Public/private value situations involving coordination
- Specific review areas
- Actions requiring extensive analysis and review

These priorities are not mutually exclusive and several will be pursued simultaneously. The actual specific review process agreements will be initiated following issuance of the plan record of decision. Factors that may affect the accomplishment of these actions are funding, policy direction, unique opportunities, public interest, etc.

Specific parcels may be conveyed ahead of the priority schedule if significant interest is shown. All conveyance will be preceded by any necessary cadastral survey and a fair market value appraisal.

Lands identified for specific review will require a cooperative agreement with the USFS, State of Colorado, and/or appropriate local governments within 2 years. This agreement will require public and appropriate agency participation in the parcel by parcel review and land status change determinations. It will require the determinations be complete within 2 years of the effective date of the agreements. Further, the conveyance will be required within 5 years of the determinations.

At any time during this process, should the timetable not be reached, the agreement will become null and void. In those cases, ELM may pursue general sale or any other method of land status change to effect the land conveyance out of ELM administration.

## 2. ACCESS

Access will not be pursued unless it becomes necessary to obtain access for the purpose of effecting a land status change or for some specific resource interim management need. If this is so determined, negotiations will be made with the affected landowners with the option of using the right of eminent domain to condemn for access.

Two types of easements are possible:

- Exclusive - ELM controls use and furnishes maintenance. Public access would be regulated by ELM.
- Nonexclusive - ELM does not control the use of the road and may provide partial maintenance. Public use may or may not be permitted.

## 3. WILDLIFE HABITAT

The following areas with existing habitat management plans will continue to have those plans implemented until transfer is complete: Riverside Reservoir, South Platte Reservoirs, and Ft. Collins Reservoirs.

All ELM administered surface estate is placed in one of two following categories based on the importance of wildlife habitat:

A. Important - The goal for these 33,910 acres of land is to maintain or improve habitat to meet the objective of the strategic plan of the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Management may be provided through cooperative management agreements with an appropriate state or Federal wildlife agency or through the development of a ELM habitat management plan. The criteria used to determine important habitat are:

- (1) Threatened or endangered (T&E) species habitat.
- (2) Crucial or important seasonal habitat for game species or Federal/state high interest species.

- (3) Important riparian habitat.

Likely target species include state or Federal T&E species such as: bald eagles, greenback cutthroat trout, white pelicans, and greater prairie chickens; high interest species such as bighorn sheep, brown trout, elk, and other game species; or great blue herons, ferruginous hawks, gizzard shad, and other nongame species.

Projects proposed could include water developments (guzzlers, catchments, and spring developments), vegetative manipulation (clearcuts, chaining, burning, seeding and planting), road control (closures and seasonal restrictions), stream improvements (gabions, log dams, trash collectors, fencing, rock placement), and breeding habitat improvement (island stabilization or isolation, nesting structures, and artificial reefs), etc. Specific project design will be developed during the environmental analysis process and will include appropriate ELM specifications.

New wildlife habitat management plans or cooperative management agreements will be developed for interim management. High priority areas include: Tamarack Ranch, other areas identified by agency or public interest, and areas identified by the land status specific review process.

B. General - These 3,180 acres have no important wildlife values currently identified. Inventories will be done to determine if any important values are present before any major action could occur. General wildlife habitat will be protected by incorporating wildlife concerns in to the environmental assessment of proposed actions including the development of stipulations and mitigating measures.

## 4. TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Forest product sales will continue on areas identified for forest management to meet demand and maintain forest productivity. All ELM administered surface estate is classified in one of four categories based on timber production capability classifications (TPOC inventory) and resource conflicts: A. Available, B. Unavailable, C. Noncommercial, or D. Nonforest.

A. Available - There are 2,270 acres suitable as intensively managed commercial forest lands "available" for timber harvesting. These include two forest inventory classes; nonproblem and restricted. Nonproblem areas are easily managed for timber production and restricted areas will require special consideration for management.

The forest management objective for these productive sites is to provide a sustainable timber harvest through the limits of a yearly allowable cut. Harvesting will be accomplished through controlled timber sales to commercial loggers and family firewood cutters. Cutting practices will be limited to those providing for natural regeneration of the timber stand and protection of site productivity.

B. Unavailable - There are 15,570 acres suitable as less intensively managed commercial forest lands currently "unavailable" for general timber harvesting. These include two forest inventory classes; withdrawn-fragile gradient and adverse location. Withdrawn-fragile gradient lands have shallow, droughty, steep and easily erodible soils. Adverse location results from small size, steep slopes, and fragile soils.

The forest management objective is to protect these productive lands from fire, pests, and disease until local technology is available to include them for harvest in the yearly allowable cut. Forest management will include direct pest control, mortality salvage, fire control, and controlled harvest by firewood cutters.

C. Noncommercial - There are 800 acres suitable as less intensively managed "noncommercial" forest lands unavailable for general timber harvesting. These include the forest inventory class withdrawn-low site. These sites produce less than 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year.

The forest management objective is to protect these unproductive, fragile lands from loss of forest cover. Forest management will be limited to direct pest control, mortality salvage, and limited and controlled harvest by firewood cutters.

D. Nonforest - There are 18,450 acres of land less than 10 percent stocked with commercial tree species. Generally, any management of trees will be for the purpose of improving or maintaining other resource values.

Implementation of the forestry program is made in accordance with a 5-year timber sale plan. This timber sale plan is updated each year by the area forester. The plan designed is based on information gained from forest inventories, demand for specific types of forest products by varying user groups, and limitations set by wildlife and visual resource specialists. In addition to the 5-year plan, small unplanned sales of forest products may be needed to accomplish specific goals such as fire, insect, or disease salvage.

Present management units in the 5-year timber sale plan in priority are:

- 811 NW Empire T.3S., R.74W., Sec. 20
- 808 Alps Mountain T.4S., R.73W., Sec. 6
- 808 Alps Mountain T.4S., R.73W., Sec. 5
- 817 Graymont T.4S., R.75W., Sec. 16 & 21
- 602 Ward T.1N., R.74W., Sec. 1 & 12
- 809 Silver Mountain T.3S., R.74W., Sec. 25
- 809 Silver Mountain T.4S., R.74W., Sec. 4
- 904 Crooked Top Mountain T.6S., R.73W., Sec. 35
- 812 Mad Creek T.3S., R.74W., Sec. 20 & 29

Priorities can be changed by delays resulting from layout problems, lack of access, public concern, etc. Other units with available acreage may be added during the annual adjustments.

## 5. LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Advance notice of eventual grazing privilege cancellation is hereby given to all lessees. Individual notifications (2 years in advance) will be made prior to actual cancellation actions on a case-by-case basis. All leases, on normal termination, will be renewed annually if appropriate until final tenure change. Any new leases granted will be reviewed for renewal annually and leased on the agreement that cancellation may occur at any time as tenure changes are worked out.

All grazing in the Northeast Resource Area falls under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Leases will only be issued when the applicant meets qualifications described in 43 CFR 4110 including being a U.S. citizen; being a commercial livestock operator; and having base property to support the livestock.

All HLM administered surface estate is placed in one of three categories:

A. Leased - There are 5,385 acres currently leased for livestock grazing. Custodial level management provides for use up to the grazing capacity as determined by field examination with

adjustments made if necessary after monitoring. The grazing on public land occurs in conjunction with the lessees normal operation. Improvements are generally operator initiated, developed, and maintained. Examples of improvements include, but are not limited to; fences and water developments such as stock water impoundments and spring developments. Monitoring of grazing use, range condition, and trend will provide indications of needed improvements or possible changes in grazing use.

B. Open - After application by a qualified livestock operator, suitability of leasing for grazing of these acres is determined through the environmental assessment process.

Criteria used in this determination, which could preclude grazing are:

- (1) Slopes greater than 50 percent.
- (2) Further than 4 miles to water on the plains; 1 mile in the Front Range.
- (3) Soil surface factor (erosion susceptibility) greater than 60.
- (4) Forage production requiring more than 32 acres per animal unit month
- (5) Land ownership or control for a logical lease unit.
- (6) Conflicts with other resources.

Application of these criteria may result in a decision that the land is unsuitable for grazing; the application would be rejected and the area reclassified to category C; or suitable for grazing, the lease would be granted, and the area reclassified to category A.

C. Closed - These lands are not available for grazing. They are either unsuitable using the criteria listed under B above, have no potential, or have more value for other uses not compatible with grazing. Applications for grazing use on these lands will not be accepted.

## 6. WATER QUALITY AND FLOODPLAINS

All HLM administered surface estate is placed in one of two categories based on the need for special management:

A. Concern Area - These 23,880 acres are in need of management actions to correct pollution or maintain quality. These areas include watersheds which: 1) do not meet State of Colorado water quality standards, 2) are municipal watersheds, 3) contain significant 100-year flood plain hazards, or 4) other government entities identified as critical for cooperative planning. Practices may include removal or modification of pollution sources, monitoring for potential sources, and limitations or preventative measures on uses or actions that may result in pollution. Modifications and developments within the 100-year flood plain must not interfere with the natural beneficial functions of the flood plain nor create hazards to life or property without proper mitigation. All projects will be designed to include general preventative practices discussed below.

B. General - Impacts to water quality on these acres will be minimized by stipulations in project design. Preventative practices such as runoff control devices, proper logging practices, proper road location and design, maintenance of vegetative cover, and confinement and treatment of pollutants will be included to minimize potential pollution. Projects will be inspected to assure that compliance with flood plain restrictions described above are included when needed.

Protection of critical watersheds and flood plains will go into effect immediately. Documents transferring title or management will contain a continuing protection stipulation. General water quality preventative practices will also go into immediate effect.

## 7. WATER SOURCES

All water rights and seven known water sources on public land will be managed according to Colorado water law. Minimum stream flows adjudicated to the Colorado Water Conservation Board are generally sufficient for HLM needs. Non-HLM vested water rights will be recognized, respected, and protected. Water rights to sources needed for HLM management purposes will be acquired according to Colorado water law. Water rights acquired by HLM and/or its licensees will not cause harm to other vested water rights.

## 8. SOIL EROSION

All HLM administered surface estate is in one of four categories: A. Problem Area, B. Stable/Slight, C. Moderate, or D. Critical/Severe based on existing erosion problems and erosion hazard.

A. Problem Area - These 850 acres of land are in need of special corrective management actions to arrest unacceptable soil loss, restore soil stability, and return soil productivity. Practices such as vegetation establishment, soil additives, road construction limitations and standards, mining controls, off-road vehicle restrictions, etc., may be necessary. Annual monitoring of the erosion condition will identify the need for more intense actions.

B.. Stable/Slight - There are 32,310 acres in the stable and slight erosion hazard category. The soils are free or relatively free of limitations that affect intended uses or proposed projects, or the limitations are easily overcome. After construction of any project, annual monitoring checks for erosion will identify the need for any actions.

C. Moderate - There are 3,930 acres with moderate erosion hazard. The soils have limitations imposed by topography, water table, soil texture, soil depth, plant nutrient deficiencies, stones, etc. These limitations can usually be overcome through project design during environmental assessment and the incorporation of best management practices. After construction of any project, annual monitoring checks for erosion will identify the need for any actions.

D. Critical/Severe - No acres with critical or severe erosion hazard were identified. These soils have extreme limitations imposed by steep topography, high water table, stream flooding, unfavorable soil texture and pH, shallow depths, lack of nutrients, numerous stones, etc. Sophisticated care is needed in project design during environmental assessment and precise use of best management practices is required to minimize soil loss. Usually high costs are associated with management actions. After project completion a monitoring check immediately following the next period of risk (period of heavy runoff) and annually thereafter will identify the need for further action.

Identified problem areas will be managed for immediate correction. Preventative practices will be included in all proposed actions according to the identified erosion hazard rating. The results of these practices will be monitored, also according to the erosion hazard rating.

## 9. AGRICULTURAL USE

All HLM administered surface estate is in one of two categories based on availability for agricultural use:

A. Open - No public lands were found to be prime or unique according to the states publication "Important Farmlands of Colorado State." Locally suitable agricultural crop production lands will be identified by comparing agricultural value to the other resources present. If the applied for area is found suitable, use will be authorized by lease or sale. Agricultural use will be permitted on an annual basis with the stipulation that cancellation may be imposed at any time as tenure changes are worked out.

B. Closed - These lands are not available for agricultural use. They are either unsuitable, lack potential, or are more valuable for other uses. Applications will not be accepted.

## 10. WILDFIRE

All HLM administered surface estate is in one of two categories, based on the type of wildfire protection needed:

A. Cooperative - The prevention and suppression of wildfire is accomplished on 22,520 acres by either a memorandum of understanding or a cooperative agreement, which will include:

- (1) Parties involved.
- (2) Purpose.
- (3) Authorities.
- (4) Agreement items and responsibilities.
- (5) A provision for annual review.
- (6) A savings clause to cover funding changes or cancellation.
- (7) Reimbursement clauses defined.

Cooperative agreements for wildfire protection will be made immediately and followed until cancellation upon tenure change.

B. General - Wildfire protection through a special cooperative agreement is historically not considered necessary on these acres of surface estate because of the rarity of fire occurrence. If a fire occurs reimbursement may be provided to the appropriate suppression agency(s).

## 11. PRESCRIBED BURNING

All acres are in the "A. Open" category. Proposals for prescribed burning will be reviewed through the environmental assessment process to determine acceptability and to design the burn project. Criteria used in this review include:

- An earlier successional stage of vegetation is beneficial.
- A reduction of fuel hazard is needed.
- Manipulation of specie composition is needed.
- Reduction of noxious weeds can be achieved.
- No private property is threatened.
- Fire danger is less than or equal to Class III (moderate).
- Smoke dispersal must be acceptable and permit obtained.
- Other resource values must be fully considered.

## 12. OPEN SPACE

All BLM administered surface estate is placed in one of two categories, based on the need to protect the open space value:

A. Important - Management of 16,280 acres will provide the open space values of aesthetics and natural beauty. This is done in areas surrounded or encroached by residential structures and/or urban growth. Management is to retain the natural appearance and provide a park-like area in an otherwise developed area.

B. General - On 20,810 acres special open space protection is not needed. Projects will be acceptable that consider the surrounding land uses, state and local plans, and public preferences.

## 13. SCENIC QUALITY

Scenic quality is protected by identifying visual resource management classes for all public lands, and incorporating the class standards into design of management actions during environmental analysis.

A. Class I - No public land was identified in this class, which provides primarily for natural ecological change and any management activity should not attract attention. This class is mostly applied to wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and similar situations.

B. Class II - Any management activity performed on this 13,970 acres should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Although the activity may be seen, it should not attract attention.

C. Class III - Management activity on this 12,600 acres may be seen (evident) and attract some attention, but should remain subordinate to the surrounding landscape. The surrounding landscape should still be that which draws the eye, not the management activity.

D. Class IV - Any management activity performed on this 10,520 acres may be the dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale (size) but should repeat the basic characteristics (form, line, color, texture) of the landscape, i.e., in a city of linear straight edged buildings a rounded structure would not be appropriate.

E. Class V - This class applies to areas where the natural character has been disturbed to a point where rehabilitation is needed to bring back the original or natural landscape. No areas were identified on public land.

These classes will be used as an evaluation tool considered with other issues and values during site specific analysis.

## 14. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The general management of recreation opportunities within the resource area will be of the extensive (dispersed) type. Intensive or special recreation management areas will be identified and managed according to a permit or site specific plan.

All BLM administered surface estate is in one of five categories: A. Semiprimitive nonmotorized (SPNM), B. Semiprimitive motorized (SPM), C. Roaded natural (RN), D. Rural (R), or E. Urban (U) based on the types of experiences that can be achieved from participation, the variety of activities, and the environmental setting. There are no primitive (P) areas on public land in the resource areas. These are areas lying more than 3 miles from the nearest point of motor vehicle access, having unmodified landscapes, where there is little evidence of other people, and that are almost completely free of management controls. The primary determinant of these recreation opportunity classes is the setting. The overall environment in which recreation occurs influences specific types of

activities that can occur and ultimately determines the resulting types of experiences. The setting is formulated using a number of factors such as remoteness, size, amount of landscape alteration or development, the number and visibility of recreation users, management constraints, etc.

Six broad types of classes of recreation opportunities have been recognized on a continuum or spectrum ranging from largely natural and low use areas to highly developed and intensively used areas.

A. SPNM (Semiprimitive nonmotorized) - Management techniques will maintain 360 acres characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of a size or location that provides a good to moderate opportunity for isolation from sights and sounds of man. The area is large enough to permit overnight foot travel within the area and presents opportunity for interaction with the natural environment with moderate challenge, risk, and use of a high degree of outdoor skills.

B. SPM (Semiprimitive motorized) - Management techniques on these 10,780 acres include low-key onsite controls and regulations that effectively prevent resource damage by vehicle use. Some minimal facilities for user safety and protection of resource values are provided. Low to moderate intergroup contacts occur. Motorized use is permitted and provided by maintenance of primitive road or motorized trail systems. Some road/trail construction occurs to enhance recreation travel opportunity. Roads may be closed seasonally for the benefit of other resources.

This class provides/maintains areas characterized by predominantly unmodified natural environment in a location that provides good to moderate isolation from sights and sounds of man except for facilities/travel routes sufficient to support motorized recreational travel opportunities, which present at least moderate challenge, risk, and a high degree of skill testing.

C. RN (Roaded Natural) - Management techniques on these 13,270 acres provide onsite controls and regimentation that provide security. Rustic facilities are provided for user convenience, safety, and resource protection. Management actions may include enhancement, site hardening, and other activities. Developed sites provide for moderate density. Other resource activities harmonize with the overall sense of natural surroundings.

These areas are characterized by a predominantly natural environment with evidence of moderate permanent alternation of resources and resource utilization. Evidence of the sights and sounds of man is moderate, but in harmony with the natural environment. Opportunities exist for both social interaction and moderate isolation for sights and sounds of man.

D. R (Rural) - Management techniques on these 11,520 acres include extensive facilities, both public and private, designed for high density use. Facilities are keyed to specific activities, and to intensive motorized use and parking. High density use provides opportunity for social interaction, not for isolation. Visitor activities are frequently restricted to prevent environmental or facility damage.

This class provides/maintains areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of man are evident. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices enhance specific recreation activities or provide soil and vegetative cover protection.

E. U (Urban) - These 1,160 acres are characterized by unnatural, highly modified, and highly modernized surroundings. Design is for intensive use and user comfort and convenience.

Urban opportunities may occur as part of the support facilities for other intensive recreation development on BLM lands. However, development should be made by the private sector.



These class names merely suggest the kinds of recreation opportunities common to each type of area, but they are not completely descriptive by themselves. For example, the title "Semiprimitive Motorized" does not mean that areas so classified are necessarily utilized by off-road vehicles, though they may be. Instead, this classification simply describes areas that contain primitive motor vehicle access routes and where numbers of public users are low and dispersed.

The entire resource area is open to off-road vehicle (ORV) uses except for 132 acres just south of Ward (Unit No. 602 southern portion). But other areas may be limited to ORV use on a site-by-site basis when limitations are identified and the need arises.

## 15. CULTURAL RESOURCES

All BLM administered surface estate is placed in one of six categories:

A. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or a National Historic Landmark. Management of 3,040 acres will be according to regulations in 36 CFR 800, in the Historic Sites Act (Public Law 292, 74th Congress), and in the Archaeological Protection Act of 1979. Satisfaction of these regulations may include: preservation/avoidance, restoration/stabilization, limited excavation/recordation, interpretation, and protection/maintenance.

B. State/Local - These 8,770 acres are recognized by the Colorado Historical Society or by local historical societies as having state and local significance, but do not necessarily qualify for the National Register. Although these areas and sites should ideally retain their integrity and intrinsic values, adverse management actions are discretionary and will be done in consultation with state and local interests as appropriate. Possible management actions include:

- Formal determination of eligibility for NRHP
- Preservation/avoidance
- Restoration/stabilization
- Excavation/recordation
- Interpretation
- Protection/maintenance
- Removal/destruction

C. Limited - These 990 acres are areas of limited local significance and concern to local residents and organizations. Management decisions may include those actions listed above and would be in consultation with the appropriate interests.

D. High - These 20,030 acres have high potential for the discovery of cultural values based on Class I inventories and other sources of information. These areas would usually be approached with a Class III inventory (100 percent) before being disturbed (BLM Manual 8111).

E. Low - These 4,260 acres have exhibited a medium or low potential for cultural values through Class I or limited inventories and would be approached through Class II inventories as defined in BLM Manual 8111.

F. None - Presently, there are no areas, based on adequate survey, without cultural values of consequence and of no further apparent interest for the management of cultural resources. The appropriate action for areas of this type would be occasional monitoring for subsurface data.

Known sites will be protected consistent with their designated significance. On public lands unknown sites would be identified and protected by clearance on all projects prior to development or during the land status specific review process. The clearances are made according to the identified potential. On subsurface estate cultural resource clearances are necessary for surface disturbing activities where there is a reason to believe an NRHP listed, or eligible for listing, site is present in the area of proposed operations and the surface owner consents.

## 16. PALEONTOLOGIC RESOURCES

Protection of paleontologic resources on public lands will be assured by project surveys prior to developments causing surface disturbance. The surveys will be completed as a part of the environmental assessment process on project proposals. On subsurface estate cultural resource clearances are necessary for surface disturbing activities where there is a reason to believe an NRHP listed, or eligible for listing, site is present in the area of proposed operations and the surface owner consents.

All BLM administered surface estate is in one of four categories, based on the potential for finding valuable fossils:

These classifications are subject to change if more detailed site specific information is obtained.

A. Class Ia - No areas were found in this category. Immediate detailed followup study is needed. Fossils of scientific interest are exposed on the surface or are very likely to be discovered with detailed fieldwork in the area. This classification is used for site specific localities having scientifically significant fossils. As such sites are discovered, the following management practices will be implemented.

(1) Preservation by avoidance or stabilization

(2) Collecting and interpretation through excavation by qualified paleontologists.

B. Class Ib - These 800 acres have high potential for scientifically significant fossils. In these areas, a paleontological evaluation will be done by a geologist, on a case-by-case basis, prior to any surface disturbing activity. These evaluations will change this classification to Class Ia, Class II, or Class III, as appropriate.

C. Class II - There is evidence of fossils for these 7,570 acres, but the presence of any with scientific value has not been established and is not anticipated. Detailed study may be desirable in the future for the evaluation of all types of fossil collecting. This classification may identify recreational values in fossils.

D. Class III - There is little likelihood of finding fossils of scientific value on these 28,730 acres. No further considerations of fossils is necessary unless future discoveries require a change of classification.

## 17. GEOLOGIC FEATURES AND HAZARDS

All BLM administered surface estate is in one of two categories, based on the presence or suspected presence of significant geologic features or hazards:

A. Concern Area - Presence of significant geologic features or hazards is known or suspected on these 6,630 acres. Management actions will be based on field investigations to develop surface protection requirements for preserving the scientific and scenic values of significant geologic features. Field investigations and possible detailed engineering studies will be made to avoid or mitigate problems due to geologic hazards. When management actions are considered for such an area, they will include protective stipulations.



B. None - Occurrence of significant geologic features or hazards is unknown in the 30,460 acres on these area. Field investigations during the environmental analysis process and/or new information about features or hazards could change the classification to (A) above.

## 18. LOCATABLE MINERALS

All BLM administered surface estate and appropriate subsurface estate is in one of three categories, based on availability for the location of mining claims and mineral development:

A. Available - Mining claims may be located on these 103,290 acres of surface and subsurface. If a discovery of valuable mineral is made and other requirements in 43 CFR 3860 are met, the claims may be patented. Until patent is issued, mineral operations are regulated through surface management regulations in 43 CFR 3809. The purpose of these regulations is to establish procedures to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of Federal lands resulting from operations authorized by the mining laws. Reasonable reclamation of lands disturbed by such mining operations is also required. Three categories of compliance are defined by the regulations depending on the level of mining activity contemplated by the mining claimant: (1) Negligible surface disturbance, is defined as "casual use." No notification nor approval is required for such operations, however, they may be monitored to ensure that unnecessary and undue degradation of Federal lands does not occur and that disturbed areas are reclaimed. (2) Mining operations that involve surface disturbance (greater than "casual use") of less than 5 acres per year require the filing of a Notice of Intent at least 15 days in advance of operations. Approval of this notice is not required; however, consultation and field examination may be required to ensure the prevention of unnecessary and undue degradation of Federal lands. When reclamation of the disturbed area has been completed, notification is required so an inspection of the area can be made. For details on the content of a Notice and operating standards, see regulations 43 CFR 3809-1-3 (c), (d) and (A). (3) If a mining operation is to disturb more than 5 acres per year, or is in certain special category lands (i.e., off-road vehicle closures, withdrawn lands, areas of critical environmental concern), a Plan of Operations is required. The same operating standards as required under (2) Notice of Intent apply, but the plan is subject to approval. Bonding of the operator may be required to ensure the prevention of unnecessary and undue degradation of Federal lands and the completion of reclamation. An environmental analysis of the proposed operations is required prior to approval of the Plan of Operations. Failure of an operator to comply with these regulations and avoid unnecessary and undue degradation of Federal lands will subject the operator to a Notice of Noncompliance, and, if necessary, court action. It should be noted that 43 CFR 3809 regulations do not apply to subsurface estate.

All mining operations are also subject to other applicable Federal, state, and local requirements.

B. Concern Area - These 103,850 acres of surface and subsurface are open to location of mining claims as noted above but other important resource values have been identified. Emphasis will be placed on preserving these values or mitigating damage to these resources through the 43 CFR 3809 surface management regulations described under (A) above.

C. Closed - These 105,850 acres of surface and subsurface are or should be closed or restricted from the location of mining claims.

In Appendix B, "closed" indicates lands that should be withdrawn from the location of mining claims for the protection of other resource values, which could be irreparably harmed by the development of locatable minerals.

In Appendix C, "closed" may indicate acquired surface estate where normally locatable minerals must be leased according to regulations found at 43 CFR 3500.

## 19. SALABLE MINERALS

All BLM administered surface estate and appropriate subsurface estate is in one of three categories, based on the degree that the land is open to application for salable mineral development:

A. Open - Mineral materials may be sold upon application and after approval of an operating plan and an environmental assessment on these 108,324 acres of surface and subsurface. Environmental protection stipulations and reclamation requirements are made a part of the approved plan and permit as site-specific conditions warrant. Procedures are guided by regulations found in 43 CFR 3600 and BLM Manual 3600. Mineral material disposals are not made where it is determined that the aggregate damages to public lands and resources will exceed the benefits derived from such disposal, or the land is encumbered by an unpatented mining claim.

B. Concern Area - These 138,160 acres of surface and subsurface are also open, but other important resource values have been identified. Site-specific stipulations will be required to protect these resource values. If impacts to these values caused by mineral material extraction cannot be satisfactorily mitigated, the application will be rejected.

C. Closed - These 103,240 acres of surface and subsurface have other identified resource values that would suffer unacceptable and irreparable damage should mineral material extraction take place. Applications for these areas will not be accepted.

## 20. COAL RESOURCES

All BLM administered surface estate and appropriate subsurface estate are in one of four categories, based on the potential for coal resources, and the suitability for development:

Lands are suitable if (1) none of the 20 unsuitability criteria apply, or (2) there are exceptions to all applicable unsuitability criteria.

The following unsuitability criteria (exceptions and exemptions not listed) protect:

- "1. All Federal lands included in the following land systems or categories: National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National System of Trails, National Wilderness Preservation System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Recreation Areas, land acquired with money derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, National Forests, and Federal lands in incorporated cities, towns and villages.
- "2. Federal lands within rights-of-way or easements or included in surface leases for residential, commercial, industrial, or other public purposes, or federally-owned surface used for prime agricultural crop production.
- "3. Land within 100 feet of the outside line of the right-of-way of a public road or within 100 feet of the outside line of the rights-of-way of a public road or within 100 feet of a cemetery, or within 300 feet of any public building, school, church, community, or institutional building.
- "4. Federal lands designated as wilderness study areas and under review by the Administration and the Congress for possible wilderness designation.

- "5. Scenic Federal lands designated by visual resource management analysis as Class I (areas of outstanding scenic quality or high visual sensitivity).
- "6. Federal lands under permit by the surface management agency that are being used for scientific studies involving food and fiber production, natural resources, or technology demonstrations and experiments (except where mining could be conducted in such ways as to enhance, not jeopardize, the purposes of the study).
- "7. All districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance on Federal lands are included in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and an appropriate buffer zone around the outside boundary of the designated property.
- "8. Federal lands designated as natural areas or as National Natural Landmarks.
- "9. Federally-designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered plant or animal species and habitat for Federal threatened or endangered species determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the surface management agency to be of essential value and where the presence of threatened or endangered species has been scientifically documented.
- "10. Federal land containing habitat determined to be critical or essential for plant or animal species listed by a state pursuant to state law as endangered or threatened.
- "11. An active bald or golden eagle nest site on Federal lands and an appropriate buffer zone around the nest site.
- "12. Bald and golden eagle roost and concentration areas on Federal lands used during migration and wintering.
- "13. Federal lands containing an active falcon (excluding kestrel) cliff nesting site and a buffer zone of Federal land around the nesting site.
- "14. Federal lands that are high priority habitat for a migratory bird of high Federal interest on a regional or national basis as determined jointly by the surface management agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- "15. Federal lands on which the surface management agency and the state jointly agree are fish and wildlife habitat for resident species of high interest to the state and which are essential for maintaining these priority wildlife species.
- "16. Federal lands in riverine, coastal, and special flood plains (100-year recurrent interval).
- "17. Federal lands that have been committed by the surface management agency to municipal watersheds use.
- "18. Federal lands with national resource waters as identified by states in their water quality management plans.

"19. Federal lands identified by the surface management agency, in consultation with the state in which they are located, as alluvial valley floors where mining would interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming.

"20. Federal lands in a state to which is applicable a criterion (1) proposed by the state and (2) adopted by rulemaking by the Secretary. None have been established."

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) mandates that the Secretary of the Interior review all Federal lands for unsuitability and that citizens be allowed to petition for and against designation of lands as unsuitable. Consequently, under SMCRA, the Department of Interior has procedures to apply unsuitability criteria both as part of a comprehensive Federal lands review and as part of a petition process.

A. Suitable - There are 97,440 acres within known recoverable coal resource areas (KRCRA) or other areas that, as the result of applying the criteria, were assessed as suitable for coal leasing as in 43 CFR 3461 and summarized above.

B. Open - These 176,090 surface and subsurface acres are open to application for coal leasing. These areas are not within a KRCRA, nor is there any interest, but there is some coal potential. The unsuitability criteria have not been applied. If an application is received, the 20 unsuitability criteria described above will be applied by a planning analysis or amendment. Those areas unsuitable with no potential for mitigation (exceptions and exemptions) will not be leased; otherwise a lease will be granted.

C. Unsuitable - These 11,600 acres of subsurface were found to be unsuitable for coal leasing under the 20 unsuitability criteria. Applications may be filed but will be rejected unless exceptions to the criteria apply.

In column C of Appendix C certain symbols are used to indicate which of the unsuitability criteria apply. A "+" (plus) indicates building property (Criteria 3) conditionally unsuitable because the applicable exceptions are applied only when actual coal leasing is imminent. A "0" (zero) indicates conditionally unsuitable because 100-year flood plains and/or alluvial valley floors (Criteria 16 and 19). An "\*" (asterisk) indicates wildlife habitat that is conditionally unsuitable (Criteria 9 through 15). Further study and application of exceptions may render these areas suitable.

D. None - These 314,330 acres of surface do not contain coal beds of the Denver and/or Laramie Formations and are, therefore, closed to application.

An application to lease coal will initiate the necessary processing procedures prior to lease issuance. Unsuitable lands will not have leases issued unless the applicant can specifically prove the rationale for the unsuitability determination no longer exists. Open lands will be acceptable for application, but will require complete environmental analysis including unsuitability criteria application prior to lease issuance. Applications will not be accepted on lands identified as having no potential. Surface owner consent is required as a part of normal lease processing. Only consultation is required when processing preference right lease applications.

## 21. OIL AND GAS RESOURCES

All BLM administered surface estate and appropriate subsurface estate is in one of five categories: A. Standard, B. Seasonal, C. Yearlong (no surface occupancy), D. Open, or E. Unsuitable, based on the need for stipulations to protect other resource values.

Categorization of lands for oil and gas leasing and development was accomplished through the Northeast Resource Area Oil and Gas Umbrella Environmental Assessment, CO-050-82-NR-10, C-24793, completed April 1982. Consult this document for more detail on oil and gas.

A. Standard - These 210,410 acres of surface and subsurface may be leased and developed for oil and gas with the standard stipulations included in leases and other standard site-specific stipulations included in any use authorization. Existing contractual controls (lease form, operating regulations, operating orders, and notice to lessees) provide substantial latitude within which the Bureau may require modification to the siting, design and timing of operations on leaseholds thereby protecting surface resources by controlling surface disturbance and reclamation. Specific conditions generally relate to the location of drilling, vehicle use, and improvements. Protection of drainages, waterbodies, springs, wildlife habitat, steep slopes, and fragile soils is required. Activities that may adversely affect these values will be suspended if and when necessary. Significant cultural resources must be evaluated and adverse impacts mitigated.

B. Seasonal (seasonal no surface occupancy) - All of the requirements listed above also apply to this category of land. However, in addition, these 83,830 acres of surface and subsurface have certain values identified that require drilling activities take place only during a certain portion of the year. These values include recreation and important wildlife habitat. Seasonal stipulations do not apply to maintenance nor operation of producing wells. An annual exception may be specifically authorized in writing by the HLM District Manager.

In Appendix C, column B, the following numbers are used to identify the permitted time period for drilling operations and the rationale for the restriction.

Number	Development Permitted Time Period	Rationale
1	4/1 - 12/15	Mule deer
2	7/1 - 12/15	Bighorn sheep & mule deer
3	7/1 - 12/15	Bighorn sheep & elk
4	8/1 - 3/31	Wild turkey
5	4/15 - 11/15	Bald eagle
6	10/1 - 3/15	White pelican
7	7/1 - 3/31	Waterfowl
8	7/15 - 3/28	Greater prairie chicken
9	7/1 - 2/15	Raptors
10	10/15 - 5/15	Recreation protection
11	7/1 - 4/30	Elk calving

C. Yearlong (no surface occupancy) - These 12,740 acres of surface and subsurface have resource values of sufficient importance to disallow any oil and gas activity on the surface if the surface cannot be physically occupied (e.g. reservoirs). Such a lease may be issued for "drainage," i.e., a well adjacent to these lands may drain oil and/or gas from under the leased area. In unusual circumstances, a well may be slant-drilled from a location adjacent to the restricted area so the hole bottoms out at some point directly under the leased lands. Exceptions to this limitation may be specifically approved by the HLM District Manager.

D. Open - These 57,180 acres of surface are open to lease application for a case-by-case review. When a lease application is received, these lands are considered for an offer to lease after a specific suitability determination is made. Then the lands will be placed in one of the other categories. This procedure is necessary because of insufficient resource information (possibly requiring a field examination) or the necessity to coordinate with or obtain the consent of other Federal, state, or local agencies.

E. Unsuitable - These 1,870 acres of surface and subsurface cannot be leased nor developed. Areas are designated for no leasing where subsidence due to the withdrawal of oil and gas may

be a hazard to surface structures (such as large dams). Regulations in 43 CFR 3101.1-1(b)(3) prohibit leasing within incorporated cities, towns, and villages. Areas withdrawn from the mineral leasing laws by executive or congressional actions are also unsuitable. An application for lease on any of these lands will be rejected. If previously leased, development of the existing lease will be subject to necessary development stipulations to mitigate possible environmental damage and provide for safety of operations while still allowing development to proceed.

## 22. AIR QUALITY

All public lands are in the "A. General" (attainment or unclassified areas) category, where Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration Class II or Colorado State Category II standards apply. Proposed projects are evaluated for air pollution impacts through the environmental assessment process including consultation with the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division as appropriate. Projects will be designed to minimize air pollutants and will be monitored by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division to assure that standards are not exceeded.

The Ambient Air Quality Standards set the maximum level above which air pollutant concentrations are not to exceed. Areas that consistently exceed the standard are classified "nonattainment" and a program must be implemented by which pollutants will be reduced to a point below the maximum standard.

## 23 ROAD AND TRAIL STANDARDS

No road nor trail construction or maintenance is anticipated. If a special case is identified adherence to Bureau standards will be as in the "A. General" category. A detailed explanation of road and trail minimum standards is in the HLM Manual. Briefly, all HLM roads and trails will be engineered for durability, safety, and expected use. They will be designed to provide adequate drainage and minimize soil erosion. Surfacing will be done as conditions warrant to meet the above engineering and design objectives. Counties will be consulted on road construction and maintenance and their standards will be met or exceeded for permanent transportation system roads.

## 24. PEST CONTROL

When prevention fails, direct control will be taken as areas are identified. All HLM administered surface estate is in the "A. General" category. Areas requiring pest control will be identified by: (1) site specific insect and disease surveys as outlined by entomology reports from the Rocky Mountain Experimental Station, USFS Integrated Pest Management, and HLM; (2) number of acres, location, and species for each infestation; (3) requests for cooperative control. Priority is given to locations near private property, parks, scenic roadways, etc., and when surrounding lands are in jeopardy of being infected.

Actions and restrictions to prevent and protect the forest resource from loss, based on the above requirements, include:

- Silvicultural methods that manipulate species composition, density, and age to reduce chance of insect or disease infestation.
- Prompt removal and salvage of diseased trees to prevent further infestations including selective cut, patch cuts, or clearcuts as directed by sound logging methods.
- Application of pesticides as a last resort based on current EPA restrictions on chemicals and in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1972 (FIFRA).
- Introduction of biological control when economically and ecologically feasible.

HLM will cooperate with private and public landowners on group projects in controlling noxious weeds on public lands.

## 25. USE APPLICATIONS

All HLM administered surface estate is in the "A. General" category. Applications for various uses will be processed on an individual basis; each will be analysed for:

- Adjoining land uses;
- Legal access;
- Conflicting resource values;
- Public need;
- Highest and best use of the land;
- Coordination with state and county agencies (e.g. land use plans, zoning authority).

All will be handled in a timely manner with targeted response time as follows:

- Rights-of-Way - 30 to 60 days, plus 45-day comment period;
- Leases (R&PP & 302) - 130 to 150 days;
- Permits (TUPs) - 15 to 45 days.

## 26. PUBLIC INFORMATION

All HLM administered surface estate is in the "A. General" category. Signing, publicity campaigns, maps, and educational exercises may be used to increase public knowledge of public land use and location as necessary.

Areas having legal public access will be signed according to the following criteria:

- Lands with public recreational opportunities not in conflict with other resource uses will be signed along all boundaries.
- Those lands not meeting objectives above will be marked at the road or trail entrance and exit of the public land.

## 27. UNAUTHORIZED USE

Elimination of unauthorized use will follow the trespass action plan. Disposal may be used to legalize occupancy trespass when appropriate.

All HLM surface estate is in the "A. General" category. Elimination of unauthorized uses of the public lands is an ongoing objective. A trespass action plan has been prepared and guides the abatement program. This plan includes a number of policies for detection, confirmation, and elimination of trespass. Briefly the actions to be taken are:

- Cooperate with other agencies;
- Inform the public;
- Treat all affected people impartially and fairly to not cause undue hardship;
- Collect a fair rental for the use or benefit derived.

First priority is the abatement of existing trespass (occupancy and uses). Second priority is to dissuade reckless acts of trespass through public education.

## 28. ECONOMICS

All public land is in the "A. General" category. All management decisions shall consider three economic perspectives.

- Efficiency - The usefulness of inputs (costs) to produce outputs (benefits) shall be analyzed. Those actions with the higher efficiency rating shall be favored wherever possible.

- Cost effective - When a goal or project has been identified, the most cost effective approach shall be favored wherever possible.

- Local and regional effects - The magnitude and distribution of costs and benefits shall be identified. Those actions benefiting local and regional economics the most shall be favored wherever possible. Additionally, the implementation of management decisions, where feasible and appropriate, that would mitigate adverse economic and fiscal impacts shall be considered.

## 29. SOCIOLOGY

All public land is in the "A. General" category. All management decisions shall consider three major social perspectives.

- Community capacity to absorb change.
- Social distribution of effects.
- Attitudes toward change.

The degree of sociologic background data (profile) needed to analyze these three perspectives will vary according to the significance of the actions and effects.

## PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of impacts are largely determined by field checks of project development. An annual review of these findings and an overall analysis of the viability of the plan will be made and documented for public review. This annual evaluation report will determine the need for major amendment or revision. The need for minor amendment and maintenance is made on a continuing basis during environmental analysis of project plans.

Continuous special monitoring and evaluation will be needed to determine which lands are not being transferred or disposed of according to the recommendation of the plan. The evaluation will also include a determination as to appropriate action to assure eventual status change. A record of monitoring actions and evaluation findings will be maintained at the resource area and district offices.

## HOW THE PROPOSED PLAN WAS SELECTED

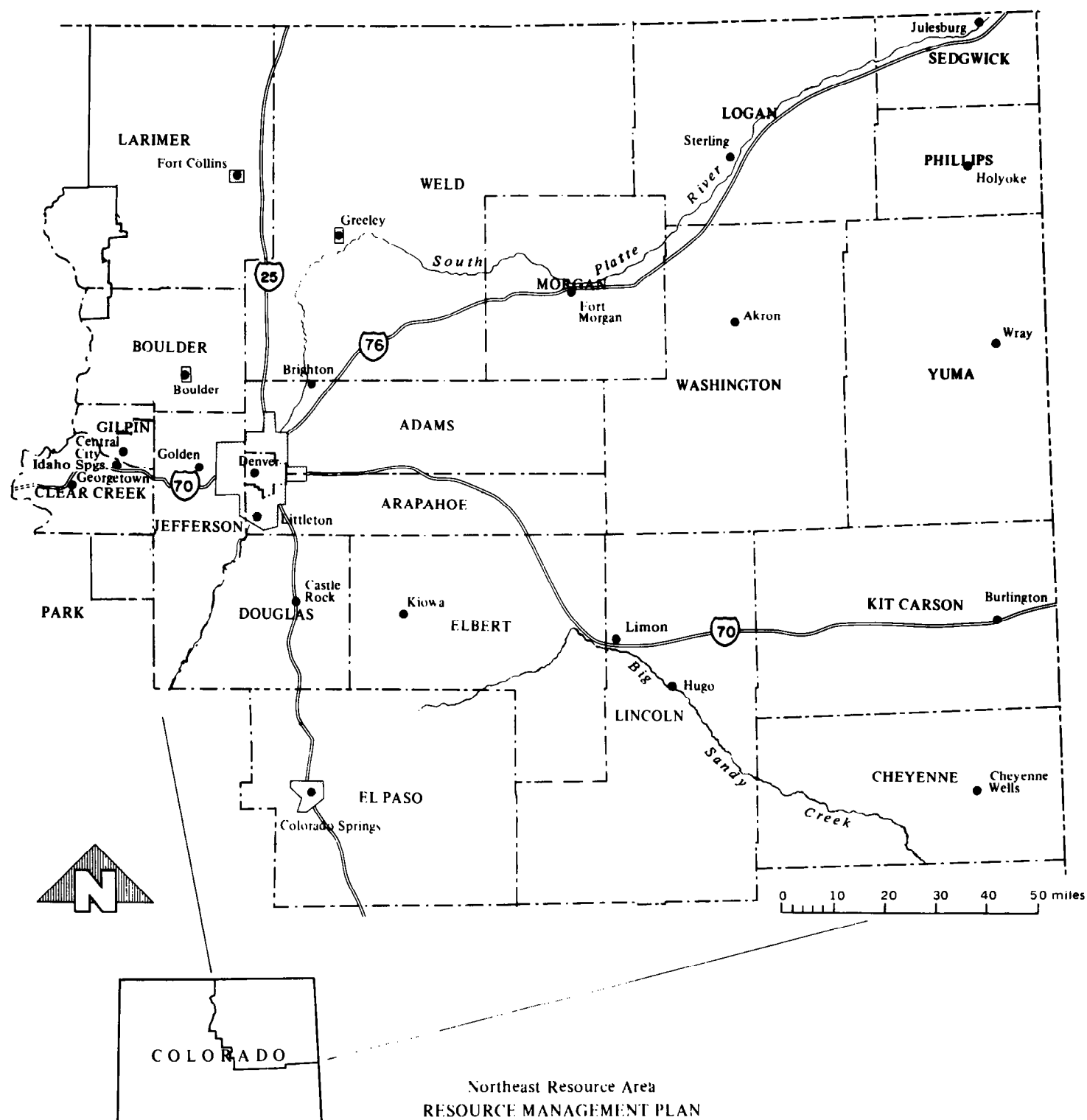
The proposed plan was developed from Alternatives D and E and public input by the District Manager, Area Manager, Team Leader and team members. The plan has been reviewed and approved by the State Director. The proposed plan development is in response to public input on the draft RMP/EIS.

This plan attempts to increase the efficiency of management through the status change of surface estate to more appropriate entities. All of the recommendations meet the seven criteria listed in the draft RMP/EIS. In addition they also respond to the needs and desires of the majority of the local population by incorporating specific review of status changes in the highly fragmented mining districts.

# **OPTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED ANALYSIS**

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 13 for this section.

Errata: Page 13, there were three not two major plan alternatives considered. The third was not numbered as 3. Insert the number 3 half way through the paragraph for number 2 before the sentence: "Alternatives for the subsurface estate were considered but not developed."



# SUMMARY DESCRIPTION AND COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

(use with the same table in the draft RMP/EIS pages 10 through 13)

## Proposed Plan

### Vegetation

Grazing - 5390 acres/year  
Forestry - 25 acres/year  
Mineral Development - 340-515 acres/year.

#### 1. Land Status

BLM	-	0 acres
USFS	-	4,390 acres
NPS	-	120 acres
Public	-	7,400 acres
(State/Local)		
Private	-	4,850 acres
(Pvt./General)		
Public and/or Private	-	4,955 acres
Specific Review	-	18,235 acres

#### 2. Access

Public access would be provided to 7,330 acres. 120 acres of high value public land with existing access disposed to private interests.

#### 3. Wildlife Habitat

31,850 acres publicly managed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat.

Since 90 acres of excellent and good potential habitat less than Alternative A will be under Federal or DOW control this alternative is only slightly less beneficial to the wildlife resource.

#### 4. Timber and Firewood

2,010 acres available for harvest under the annual allowable cut. 15,470 acres open to limited harvesting, primarily salvage. 306 cords per year could be cut.

#### 5. Livestock Grazing

5,385 acres leased, 3,505 of which would be disposed of, 13,520 acres would remain open to application, and 2,250 acres closed.

19 grazing leases would possibly be terminated.

#### 6. Water Quality

Public flood plains are protected on 190 acres. There could be an adverse impact on 100 acres due to disposal. Pollution problems improved on 16,250 acres. There could be increased problems on 240 acres due to disposal. Municipal watersheds federally protected on 6,820 acres. There could be an adverse impact on 280 acres due to disposal. No significant water quality degradation is anticipated except if major surface disturbance (mining) occurs.

#### 7. Water Sources

All 7 known sources will be protected by public ownership and management.

### 8. Soil

850 acres of concern area would be managed to reduce erosion. 520 acres of stable/slight erosion hazard is the total area disposed of with a surface disturbing use expected. Erosion from public land would remain minimal, possible locally significant erosion could occur if major surface disturbance such as mining begins.

### 9. Agricultural Use

24,830 acres with low potential would be closed to agricultural use.

### 10. Wildfire

Cooperative agreements would protect all acres with wildfire potential (i.e., Front Range) until land status changes are made. 24,300 acres initially need to be under agreements.

### 11. Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

### 12. Open Space

15,560 acres in the Front Range would be maintained as open space. 280 important open space acres would be disposed of with end use expected to adversely affect the open space value.

### 13. Scenic Quality

2630 acres would likely have their scenic quality reduced (from Class III to IV).

### 14. Recreational Opportunity

80 acres of SPNM potential will provide SPM opportunities. 530 acres of SPM potential will provide RN opportunities.

### 15. Cultural

Minimal degradation.

### 16. Paleontologic Values

60 acres of high potential, 150 acres of low, and 440 acres of doubtful potential would be adversely affected.

### 17. Geologic Features and Hazards

No impacts.

### 18. Locatable Minerals

Public land favorability rating 49.2 percent after status changes. 22,560 acres available and 14,530 acres closed in the interim.

Subsurface estate favorability rating 48.7 percent. 221,870 acres available and 91,280 acres closed.

Summary Description and Comparison of Alternatives  
(use with the same table in the draft RMP/EIS pages 10 through 13)

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Proposed Plan

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19. Salable Minerals

Public land favorability rating 23.3 percent after status changes. 15,110 acres open and 21,980 acres closed in the interim.

Subsurface estate favorability rating 49.7 percent. 231,370 acres open and 81,260 acres closed.

20. Coal

Subsurface estate favorability rating 82.3 percent. 273,530 acres leasable and 11,600 acres unleasable.

Public land open to application 380 acres.

21. Oil and Gas

Public land favorability rating 55 percent. 17,210 acres leasable and 340 acres unleasable.

Subsurface estate favorability rating 90.6 percent. 290,300 acres leasable and 1,000 acres unleasable.

22. Air Quality

Minor and temporary impacts.

23. Roads and Trails

Insignificant impacts.

24. Pests

Reduced problems.

25. Use Authorizations

Processed on a case-by-case basis.

26. Public Information

Slight increase.

27. Unauthorized Use

Case-by-case processing.

28. Economics

Local and Regional: Indirect and direct employment might increase by 250-350 people if coal is developed. Other actions would have only minor affect on employment and local expenditures.

Insignificant impacts on national values.

Expected management costs would increase 17 percent from previous years in the short term (5 years) and decrease by 67 percent thereafter.

29. Sociology

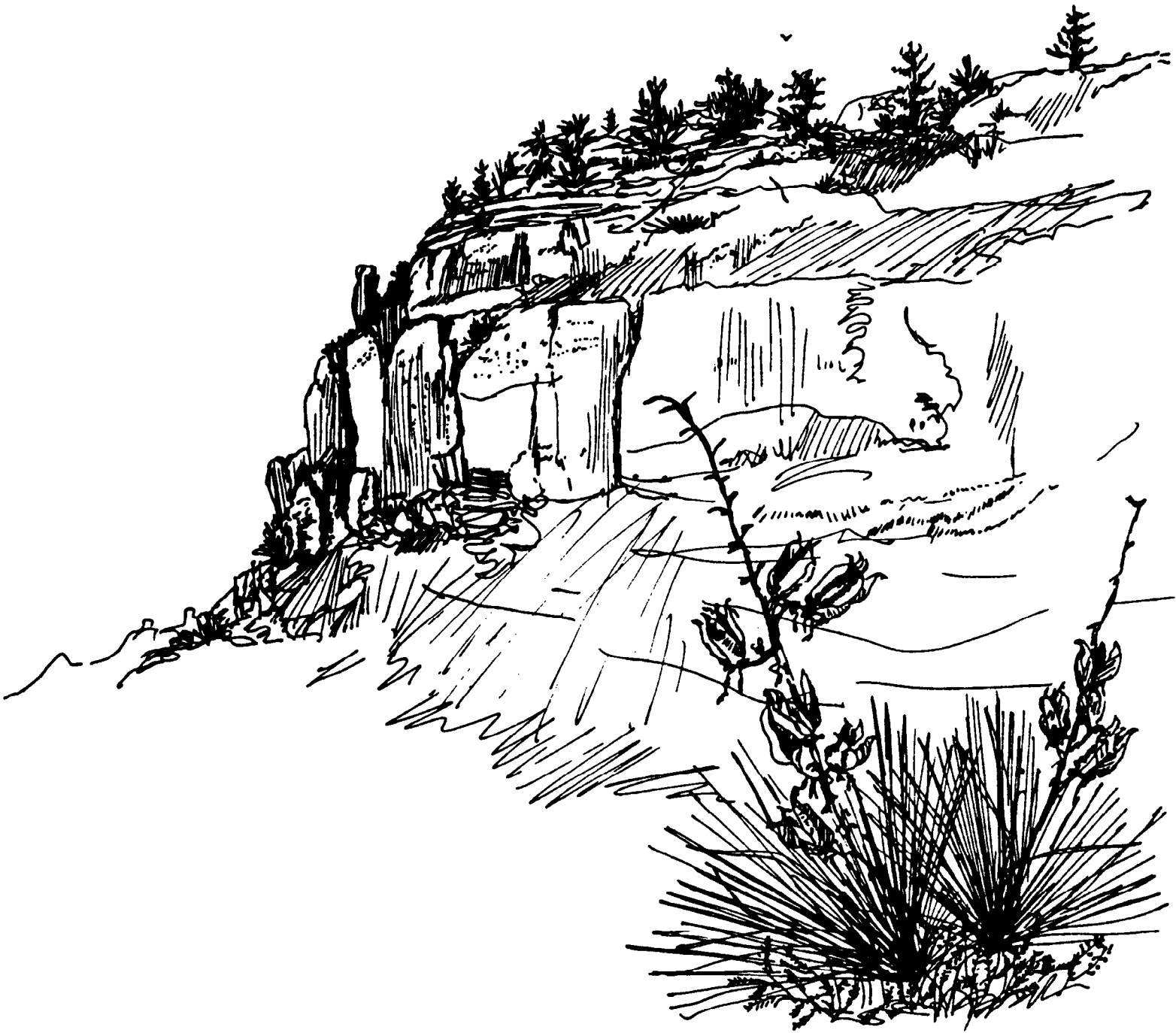
Nineteen ranch operators would be involved in land disposals. Actual social impacts would be minor except for potential coal development (see economics).

NOTE: Refer to specific impact analysis in Chapter IV for detailed discussion.

# CHAPTER III

## AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

See draft RMP/EIS, pages 13 through 25 for the description of the Affected Environment.





# CHAPTER IV

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

See the draft RMP/EIS, pages 25 through 41 for environmental consequences of the alternatives (A through E).

Errata: Page 25, Number 4: should read "recreation or other public purpose."

Page 29, Timber and Firewood Alternative A the second sentence: 15,440 should read 15,470.

Page 30, Livestock Grazing "\*Note:" should be moved up the page under Timber and Firewood, Alternative E.

Page 31, Tables IV-22 and 23, titles should read Acres Disposed of by Alternative where the Expected Change in Use Could Cause Adverse Impacts.

Page 32, Open Space, fourth paragraph first sentence: Table IV-40 should read Table IV-28.

Page 39, Local and Regional Impacts, fourth paragraph first sentence: "A large area . . . alternatives C,D, and E." should read ". . . alternatives C and D."

Add: Page 34, Minerals, new paragraph before Locatable Minerals. Specific cumulative impact assessment and management on a watershed or subwatershed basis are done when actual proposed developments indicate the need. This work will be incorporated into environmental assessments during application processing.

## INTRODUCTION

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 25.

Add new paragraph: For the purpose of analysis a certain change in ownership and end use was required. The following assumptions were made during impact analysis.

<u>Management Unit</u>	<u>Disposition and End Use</u>
101 & 201 203 & 204 206 - 208 210 & 211 213 & 214 216 - 224 402 - 501 505 904	Private acquisition and continued rangeland.
209	Division of Wildlife (DOW) or Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) acquisition and intensified wildlife and recreation management.
212	Private acquisition and conversion to cropland.

202 205 215 307 312 314 316 503 508 902	DOW acquisition and intensified wildlife management.
301 - 304 306 308 313	DOW and reservoir company acquisition and continued reservoir and associated wildlife management.
309	DPOR and reservoir company acquisition and continued reservoir and associated wildlife management.
310	Private acquisition and continued riparian habitat.
305 311 317 1001 1002 315	Reservoir company acquisition and continued reservoir.
	DOW, DPOR, and reservoir company acquisition and continued reservoir, wildlife, and recreation management.
401 901 908	Private acquisition and residential development.
502	DOW and DPOR acquisition and intensified wildlife and recreation management.
504	Larimer county acquisition and intensified recreation management.
506 804 813	USFS acquisition and continued multiple use management.
507	Private acquisition and continued rangeland and mining use.
509	Private acquisition and continued mining.
510	Already transferred to the National Park Service for addition to Rocky Mountain National Park.
511 & 512	USFS acquisition and continued wildlife habitat.
513	USFS and DOW acquisition and intensified wildlife and recreation management.
514 & 601	Boulder County acquisition and intensified recreation management.

602 & 603	Cooperative plan for disposal to USFS, state, local governments, and private; mix of final uses, from continued wildland to residential development.
604 - 606	Boulder County acquisition and intensified recreation management.
701	DPOR acquisition and intensified recreation management.
702	Private acquisition and change to mining.
801 & 802	Cooperative plan for disposal to USFS, state, local governments, and private; mix of final uses, from continued wildland to residential development.
805 - 810	
814 - 821	
803	Private acquisition and continued wildland.
905 - 907	
811 & 812	USFS acquisition and continued multiple use management, particularly watershed values for town of Empire.
903	Jefferson County acquisition and intensified recreation management.
909	
910	
911	Transferred to the USFS by Congressional action No. P.L. 98-484 on October 17, 1984.
1003	Manitou Springs acquisition and continued watershed management.

## VEGETATION

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 25 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

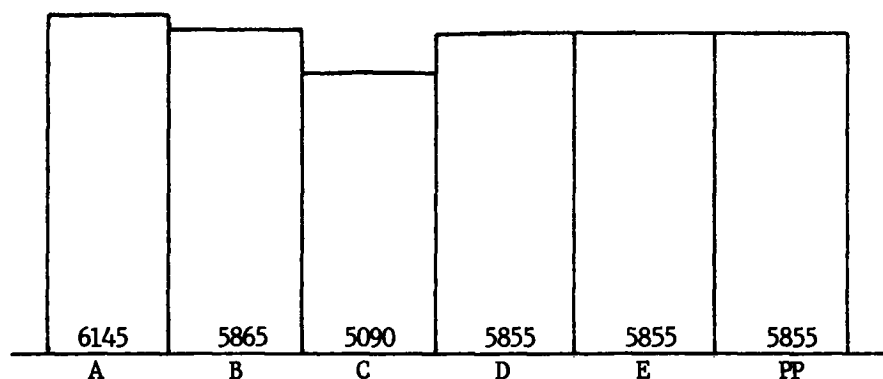
### Proposed Plan

The estimated acres of vegetation affected per year by the interim management under the proposed plan are:

1. Forest cutting - 25 acres of public land decreasing with status changes.
2. Grazing by livestock - 5,390 acres of public land decreasing with status changes.
3. Oil and gas well development - 60 acres of subsurface estate continuous.
4. Coal strip mining - 200 to 375 acres of subsurface estate maximum if and when development occurs.
5. Salable mineral mining - 20 acres of public land decreasing with status changes and 20 acres of subsurface continuous.
6. Locatable mineral mining - 40 acres of public land decreasing with status changes.

See the other specific issue sections for the analysis of final impacts.

Vegetative disturbance in acres of public land per year.



## LAND STATUS

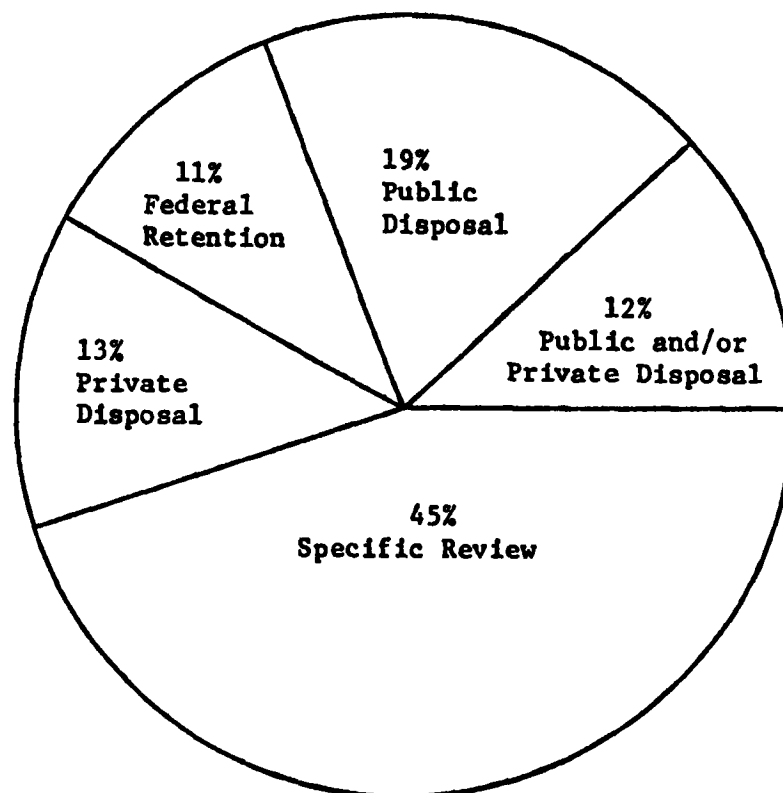
See the draft RMP/EIS, page 25 and 26 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

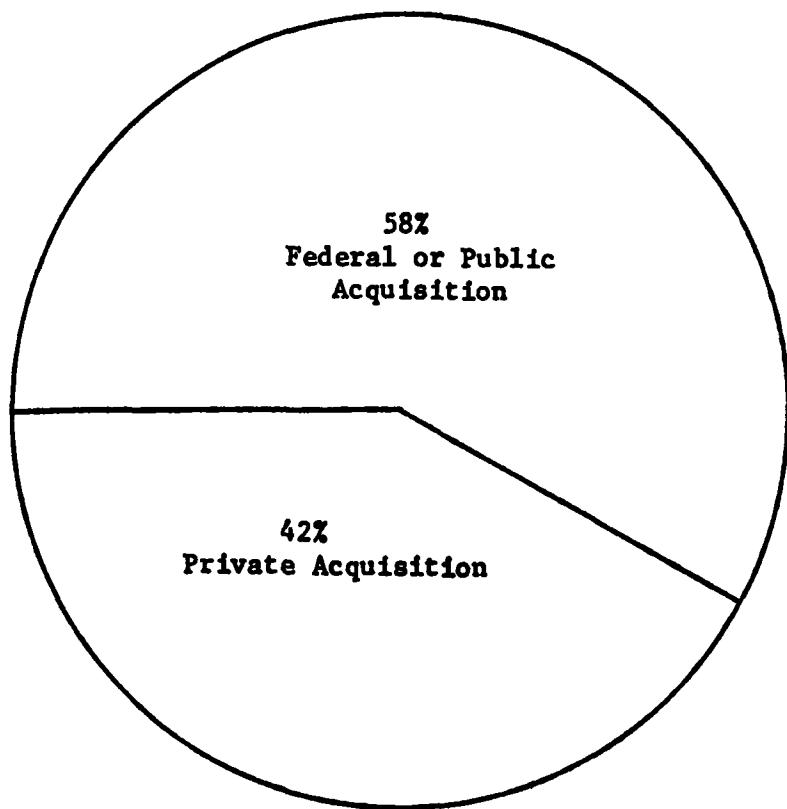
The final disposition of public land status is expected to be:

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. HM - perpetual   | 0 acres     |
| - for specific review and ultimate change to another category | 8,235 acres |
| 2. Federal retention - National Park Service                  | 120 acres   |
| - Forest Service  | 4,390 *     |
| Subtotal  | 4,510       |
| 3. Public disposal -  | 7,400 acres |
| 4. Private disposal -   | 4,850 acres |
| 5. Mixed public and/or private disposal -                     | 4,955 acres |

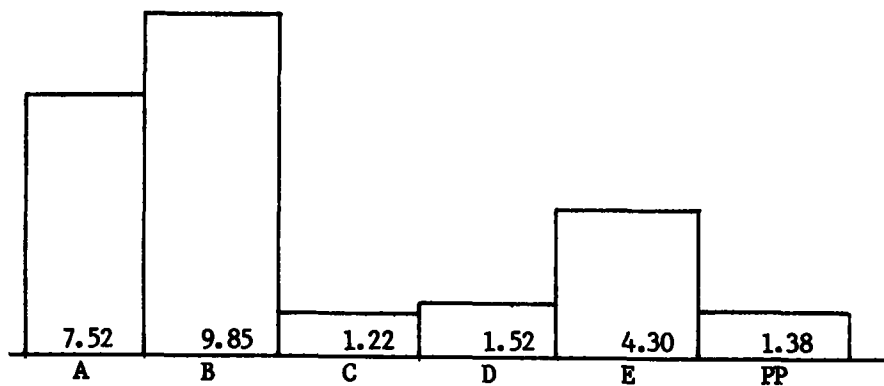
\* Note: This includes 2,860 acres presently managed by the USFS not included in other issue analysis. Therefore, the total of 39,950 is 2,860 acres greater than the total 37,090 seen elsewhere.



It is expected that of the 22,911 acres, where ultimate disposal could be to a public or private entity, the split will be approximately 50/50. Therefore, the previous diagram would become the following.



Public : Private ratio using assumed final disposition. (The higher the number the more public disposal or retention and less private disposal)



## ACCESS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 26 and 27 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

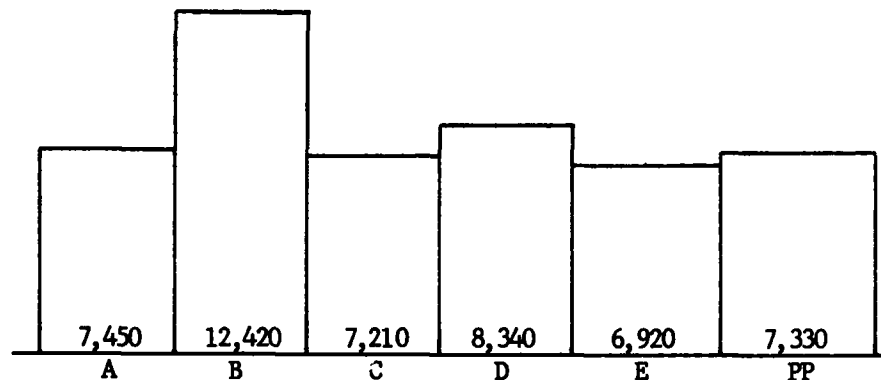
### Proposed Plan

No new access needs were identified. Disposal would reduce the existing access to approximately 7,330 acres. In the long term the changes in status to other public entities should increase public access as the new managers develop roads, trails, and easements. There may eventually be as much as 23,000 acres with high public value open to public access as a result of the proposed land status changes. This makes the proposed plan most favorable from the access viewpoint.

	Potential		
	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>Nondesirable</u>	<u>Total</u>
Existing Public Access			
Retained	7,330	1,140	8,470
Lost	120	2,480	2,600
Nonexisting Access			
Needed	0	0	0
Not Needed			
Retained	19,760	740	20,500
Lost	2,170	3,440	5,610
Total	<u>29,380</u>	<u>7,800</u>	<u>37,180</u>

There would be 7,330 acres with high public value with public access provided.

Acres that will have public access maintained. Future development of access is not reflected by graph.



## WILDLIFE HABITAT

See the draft RMP/EIS, pages 27 through 29 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Changes: In the last sentence of paragraph 6, change "should," to "would."

In paragraph 20 continue the third sentence with "... zones outside of flood plains or alluvial valley floors, which are protected by the unsuitability criteria."

### Proposed Plan

Interim management would protect or enhance wildlife habitat on the following acres according to the appropriate management category.

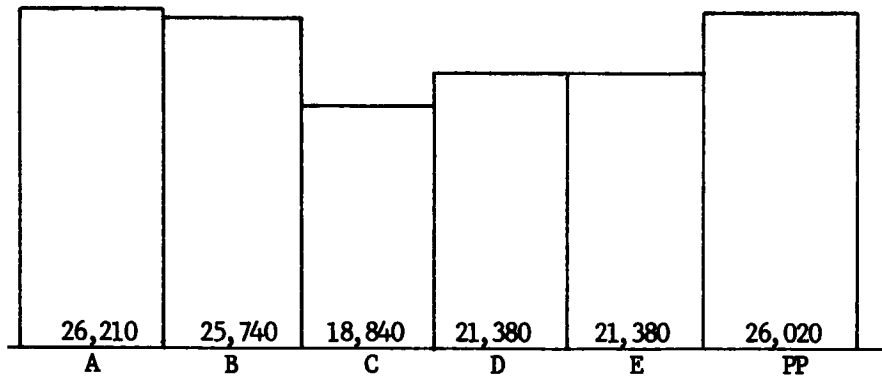
	Potential				Total
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
Important Habitat	16,050	11,420	6,280	160	33,910
General Habitat	0	250	2,850	80	3,180
Total	16,050	11,670	9,130	240	37,090

After the land tenure adjustments the following acres will likely be managed to protect or enhance wildlife habitat.

	Potential				Total
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
Important Habitat	15,290	10,730	5,590	0	31,610
General Habitat					
Retained	0	0	160	80	240
Total	15,290	10,730	5,750	80	31,850

There will be a lack of wildlife management emphasis on 5,250 acres (14 percent). Of these acres, 730 are of excellent potential and 960 are of good potential. The remainder are of fair or poor potential.

Acres where wildlife habitat will likely be enhanced or at least well protected even after land status changes.



## TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 29 and 30 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

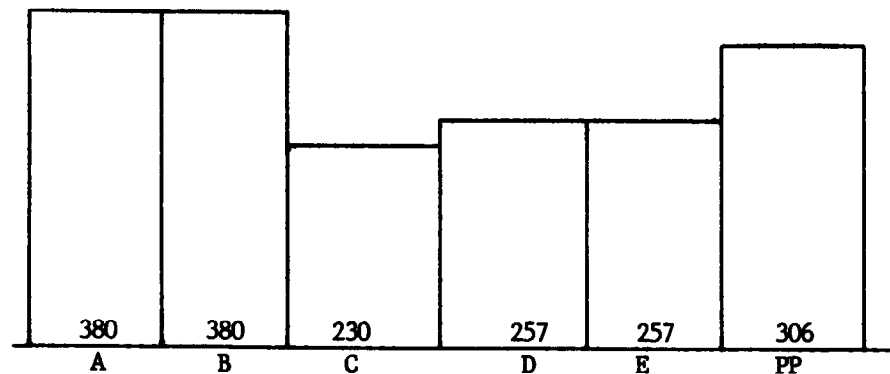
Interim harvesting and management would proceed on the following acres according to the appropriate management category.

	Potential			
	High	Medium	Low	Total
Available	270	1,740	0	2,010
Unavailable	1,350	14,390	0	15,740
Noncommercial	140	320	430	890
Total	1,760	16,450	430	18,640

After the land tenure adjustments, the following acres will likely be managed for timber production and harvest.

	Potential			
	High	Medium	Low	Total
Managed Forest	1,030	7,160	100	8,290 (44%)
Disposed of to a nonforest entity	730	9,290	330	10,350 (56%)
Total	1,760	16,450	430	18,640

Cords of timber likely to remain available for cutting per year in the interim.



## LIVESTOCK GRAZING

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 30 and 31 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Grazing will continue until disposal occurs within the 2-year notification made by this plan. Grazing may continue under the new owners. The following table summarizes grazing leases until disposal.

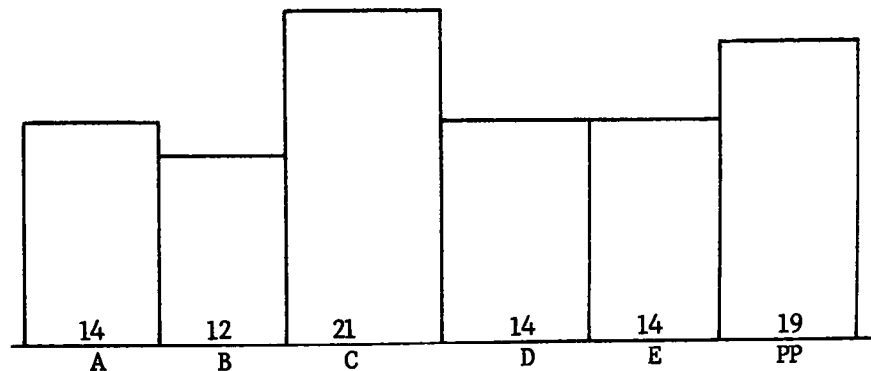
	None	Potential Low	Moderate	Total
Presently Leased	0	2,340	3,045	5,385

After the land tenure adjustments the following changes in grazing use or opportunities are expected.

	None	Potential Low	Moderate	Total
Presently Leased				
Private disposal-grazing to continue	0	1,960	800	2,760
Public disposal-grazing cancelled	0	740	240	980
Presently Open				
Private disposal-remain open	240	2,760	800	3,800
Public disposal-closed	0	990	280	1,270
Presently Closed				
Private disposal-open	7,540	1,990	190	9,720
Specific Review (including 1,840 acres leased)	0	16,040	2,200	18,240
Total	7,780	24,800	4,510	37,090

Of the 27,050 acres to be grazed in the interim or are open to grazing, 2,250 acres (8 percent) will be closed to grazing as a result of disposals. Additional closures could occur on the specific review areas as disposals are made, but the present 1,840 acres will most likely continue to be grazed.

Operators that could possibly have their leases terminated due to disposal.



# WATER QUALITY, FLOODPLAINS, AND SOURCES

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 31 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

## Proposed Plan

Under this plan disposal of only 100 acres (34.5 percent) of the flood plains will occur to a private entity with uses regulated by county zoning; the remainder will remain under direct public protection. Disposal of less than 2 percent of the land associated with water pollution problem streams, 240 acres, will occur to private entities with uses regulated by county zoning; the remainder will remain under direct public control. Of the 7,100 acres associated with municipal watersheds only 280 acres, less than 4 percent, will be available for private acquisition.

	<u>Existing Acres</u>	<u>Acres Affected By Disposal</u>
Concern Areas for:		
Flood plain	290	100
Pollution problem	16,490	240
Municipal watershed	7,100	280

All seven known water sources will remain in public ownership and under protection within state law.

The proposed plan and each of the alternatives have essentially the same impacts on water quality and sources.

# SOIL EROSION

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 31 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

## Proposed Plan

Interim management will minimize soil erosion by incorporating best management practices into project plans based on the erosion hazard rating. The 850 acres of concern will remain closed to ORV use to correct erosion problems. Approximately 520 acres of private disposal may be developed to the extent that soil erosion could increase, but all are in areas considered to have stable or slight soil erosion hazard thereby minimizing the risk of soil erosion.

	<u>Existing Acres</u>	<u>Acres Affected By Disposal/Development</u>
Problem Area	850	0
Critical/Severe	0	0
Moderate	3,930	0
Stable/Slight	32,310	520
Total	37,090	520

An additional 9,120 acres in the specific review category could potentially be acquired by private interests. All of these areas are also considered stable or slight erosion hazard.

The proposed plan and each of the alternatives have essentially equal soil erosion impacts.

# AGRICULTURAL USE

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 31 and 32 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

## Proposed Plan

Interim management places the following restrictions on public land.

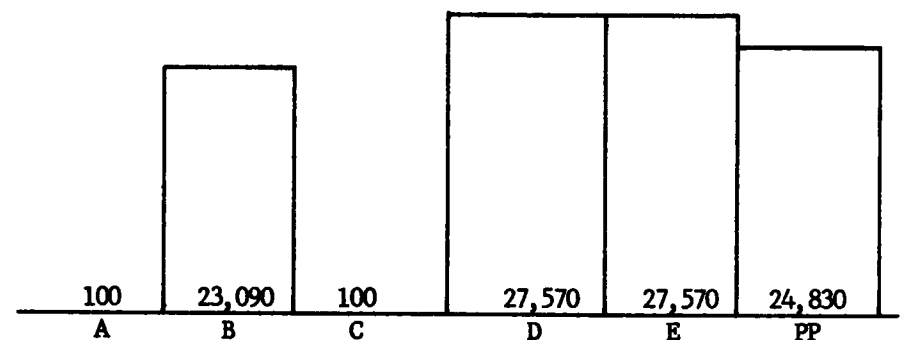
	<u>None</u>	<u>Potential Low</u>	<u>Total</u>
Open to Application	0	6,710	6,710
Closed to Application	7,780	22,600	30,380
Total	7,780	29,310	37,090

After the land status changes, the following acres will likely be open and closed to agricultural use.

	<u>None</u>	<u>Potential Low</u>	<u>Total</u>
Open to Application	0	12,260	12,260
Closed to Application	7,780	17,050	24,830
Total	7,780	29,310	37,090

The amount of low potential land opened by private disposal is 5,550 acres resulting in a post-disposal total of 12,260 acres available for agricultural use.

Acres closed to agricultural use.

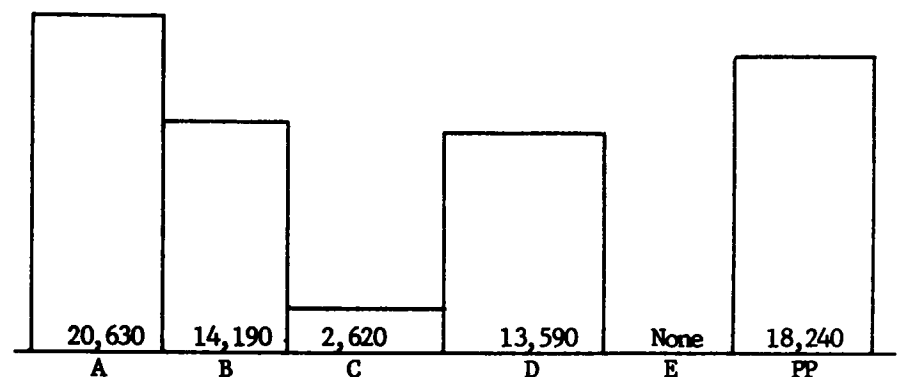


# WILDFIRE

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 32 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

## Proposed Plan

Acres to be protected under an official cooperative agreement.



## PRESCRIBED BURNING

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 32 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference between the alternatives and the proposed plan regarding prescribed burning.

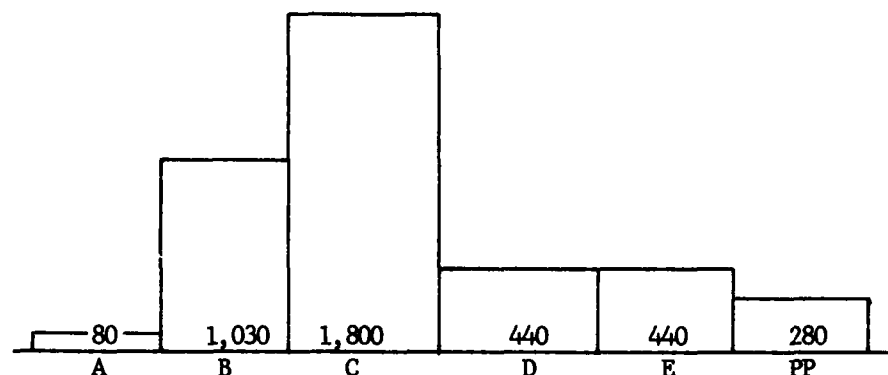
## OPEN SPACE

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 32 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Interim designations will protect the 15,840 acres of important open space. Disposal of only 280 acres will occur to an entity expected to develop it to the detriment of the open space value. As a result 15,560 acres (98 percent) of important open space will be preserved.

Acres of open space disposed of and likely developed to the detriment of open space.



## SCENIC QUALITY

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 32 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

The interim management of the visual resource will maintain the present scenic quality. The designated management classes are based on the potential VRM class.

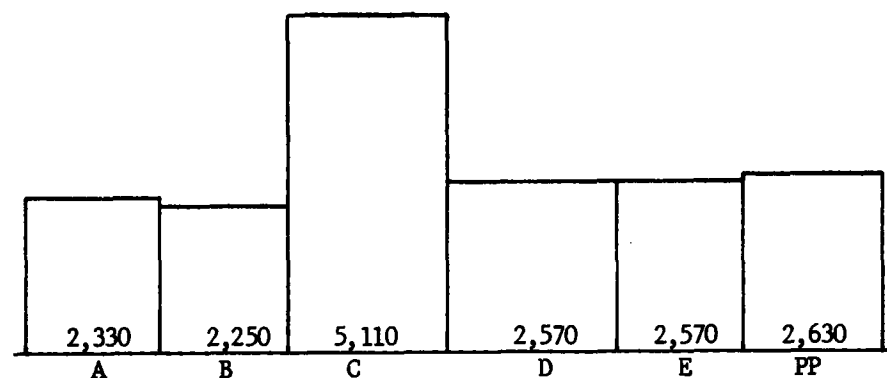
	Potential			TOTAL
	II	III	IV	
Interim Management Class acres	13,970	12,600	10,520	37,090

After the land status changes are complete, the acres by potential would be as follows.

	II	Potential III	IV	TOTAL
Federal Retention or Public Acquisition	7,870	9,840	5,130	22,840
Private	6,100	2,760	5,390	14,250
Total	13,970	12,600	10,520	37,090

The 14,250 acres (38.4 percent) of private interest disposal expected to occur may have the scenic quality degraded by development. The remaining 22,840 acres (61.6 percent) can be expected to have the scenic quality protected.

Acres adversely affected.



## RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 32 and 33 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Interim management will protect and manage recreational activities and setting according to the following categories.

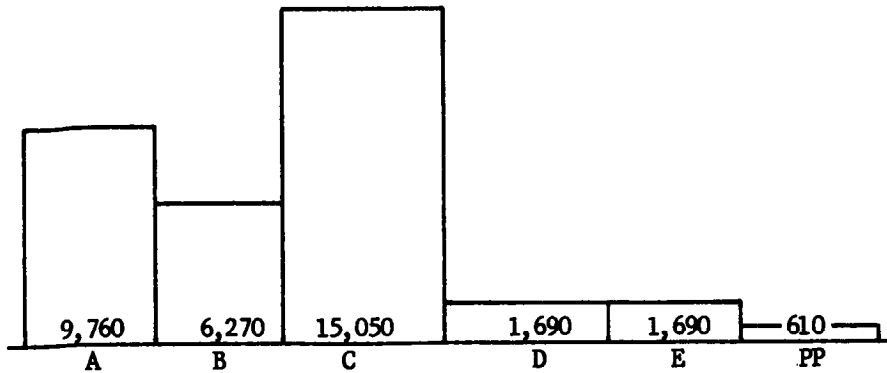
	Potential					TOTAL
	SPNM	SPM	RN	R	U	
SPNM	280	0	0	0	0	280
SPM	80	10,250	0	0	0	10,330
RN	0	530	13,230	0	0	13,760
R	0	0	40	11,520	0	11,560
U	0	0	0	0	1,160	1,160
Total	360	10,780	13,270	11,520	1,160	37,090

After the land status changes the following acres will remain available for recreation and the setting preserved.

	Potential					TOTAL
	SPNM	SPM	RN	R	U	
Federal Retention or Public Acquisition	360	7,840	11,740	10,860	580	31,380

These 31,380 acres are 84.6 percent of the total public land area.

Acres providing recreational opportunities in a setting less than its potential.



## CULTURAL

Reference should be made to the discussion of activities that can cause impacts to archaeological and historic resources addressed in the draft RMP/EIS, pages 33 and 34. Tables IV-37 and 38 are in error. When corrected and combined they result in the following display of acreages in the cultural categories.

NRHP Sites -	3,040
State/Local Sites -	8,770
Limited Sites -	990
High Potential -	20,030
Low Potential -	4,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,090</b>

### Proposed Plan

Interim management will follow the above designations. The proposed land status changes will result in the following disposition of cultural resources.

	Potential					
	NRHP	State/Local	Limited	High	Low	Total
Public	320	3,270	0	8,670	1,340	13,600
Private	0	0	240	2,090	2,920	5,250
Specific Review	2,720	5,500	750	9,270	0	18,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>20,030</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>37,090</b>

The 18,240 acres in specific review will have the cultural values protected in activity planning. All significant sites will be protected from possible adverse impacts by maintaining public control.

There is no difference between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## PALEONTOLOGIC

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 34 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

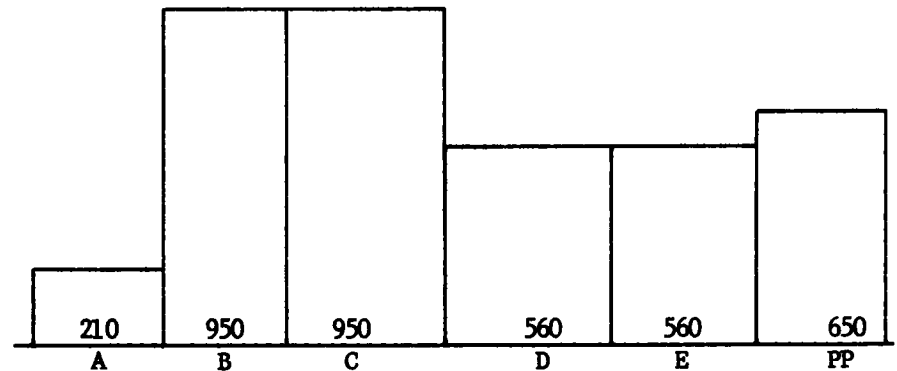
Interim management of fossils and fossil potential will continue according to the following categories.

Class Ia -	0
Class Ib -	800
Class II -	7,570
Class III -	28,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,090</b>

The acres where post-disposal land uses could adversely affect fossils are displayed below.

	Potential				
	Class Ia	Class Ib	Class II	Class III	TOTAL
Private development (residential or mining)	0	60	150	440	650
Private disposal (some portion developed)	0	0	0	9,120	9,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>9,560</b>	<b>9,770</b>

Acres likely to be adversely impacted.



## GEOLOGIC FEATURES AND HAZARDS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 34, for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

No features nor hazards should be adversely affected by the proposed plan. Unit 508 will remain in public ownership and, therefore, the tilted sedimentary rock exposure of the Fountain formation will be protected.

There is no difference between the impacts of the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## MINERALS

See the draft RMP/EIS, pages 34 through 36 for the introduction to mineral impact analysis.

## LOCATABLE MINERALS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 35 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

The interim management of public land locatable minerals will be based on the following categories.

	Potential			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Available	0	130	0	130
Concern	18,270	860	3,300	22,430
Closed	2,600	2,480	9,450	14,530
Total	20,870	3,470	12,750	37,090

The analysis is the same as Alternative D.

After completing the proposed disposals the following acres may be in Federal ownership and managed as shown. Note: Private disposal could facilitate or hinder locatable mineral development, therefore, this table does not show the entire picture.

	Potential			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Available	0	40	0	40
Concern	10,540	330	0	10,110
Closed	0	280	0	280
Total	10,540	650	0	11,190

Of the closed acres, 120 will transfer to the National Park Service and 160 are reserved for powersites. The favorability index would be 5.84, which is 49.2 percent utilization of the decision range.

The final result of the proposed plan would combine the subsurface and public land. The same two reasons for closure would still pertain as explained in the draft RMP/EIS. The leasability of locatable minerals from the closed land due to acquired status is misrepresented in the table. The table and analysis show these lands as closed because they are closed to location and patenting for mineral development, but through a lease the minerals may still be developed. Thus, there is an over statement of the adverse impact on mineral development.

The combined acreages are:

	Potential			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Available	0	3,020	100,270	103,290
Concern Area	28,140	63,700	49,300	141,140
Closed	2,600	28,700	74,550	105,850
Total	30,740	95,420	224,120	350,280

The combined favorability, which will be the result of the proposed plan, is 2.80. The maximum restriction results in an index of 1.45 and the minimum 4.34. The final favorability represents 46.7 percent of the available decision range.

Favorability rating (percent) for the public land and subsurface and estate combined after land status changes.

47.6	47.6	46.4	46.7	46.4	46.7
A	B	C	D	E	PP

## SALABLE MINERALS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 36 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

The interim management of public land salable minerals will be based on the following categories:

	Potential			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Open	40	310	3,470	3,820
Concern Area	9,540	13,930	400	23,870
Closed	1,120	1,930	6,350	9,400
Total	10,700	16,170	10,220	37,090

The analysis is the same as Alternative E the preferred alternative.

The disposal of public land has a varying effect on the availability for development. Federal transfer usually does not affect availability, but state or local government disposal for recreation and public purposes usually closes the land to development. Private disposal may restrict or open certain areas depending on new owner preferences. After the proposed disposals, the following changes to the above table are likely:

	Potential			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Open	0	340	2,460	2,800
Concern Area	4,400	7,660	240	12,300
Closed	6,300	8,180	7,510	21,990
Total	10,700	16,180	10,210	37,090

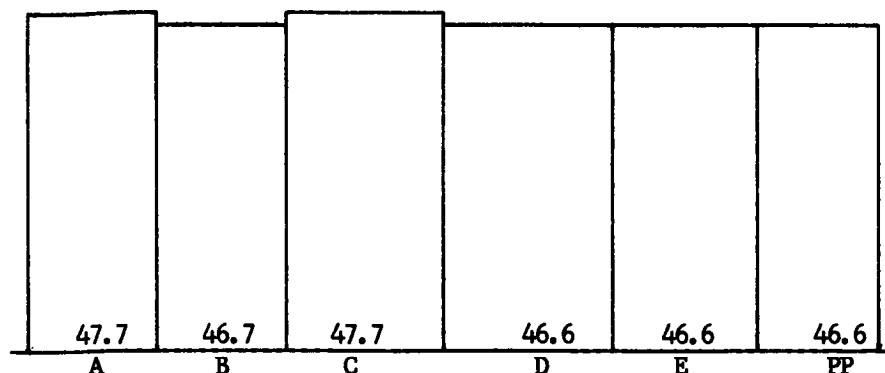
The favorability index would be 2.96 which is 23.3 percent utilization of the decision range. This is almost half as favorable as the preferred alternative, but by adding the present subsurface estate to the public land area the following results:

	Potential			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Open	2,890	20,640	84,790	108,320
Concern Area	53,900	46,870	37,390	138,160
Closed	14,380	47,350	41,510	103,240
Total	71,170	114,860	163,690	349,720



The combined favorability, which will be the result of the proposed plan, is 3.34. The maximum restriction results in an index of 1.74 and the minimum 5.21. The final favorability then represents 46.6 percent of the available decision range.

Favorability rating (percent) for the public land and subsurface estate combined after land status changes.



#### COAL

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 36 and 37 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference in impacts to coal development between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

#### OIL AND GAS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 37 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Changes: A recent change in policy concerning the definition of the unsuitable (no lease) category requires the tables and analysis to change. See Chapter II for further description of the policy change.

Table IV-52 and analysis remain the same:

	High	Potential Moderate	Low	Total
Standard	105,500	81,910	17,170	204,580
Seasonal	39,600	11,230	29,840	80,670
Yearlong	2,730	480	1,840	5,050
Open	6,960	160	30,520	37,640
Unsuitable	0	520	480	1,000
Total	154,790	94,300	79,850	328,940

The favorability index for this situation is 8.69. Minimum access restrictions (all standard) would rate an index of 9.35, whereas maximum restrictions (all unsuitable) index would be 2.34. Therefore, the subsurface estate designations for all alternatives represent a 90.6 percent utilization of available decision range.

Table IV-53 and analysis for public land under Alternatives A and C should be:

	High	Potential Moderate	Low	Total
Standard	1,260	2,930	2,040	6,230
Seasonal	690	140	2,430	3,260
Yearlong	7,720	280	0	8,000
Open	0	0	19,260	19,260
Unsuitable	40	0	300	340
Total	9,710	3,350	24,030	37,090

The favorability index of 6.11 can be calculated from this table. Minimum restrictions would rate an index of 9.11, and maximum 2.26. The decision range utilized is 56 percent.

Combining subsurface and public land the favorability index is 8.55. Minimum restrictions rate an index 9.34 and maximum 2.34. This results in a 89 percent utilization of the decision range.

Table IV-54 and analysis for public land under Alternatives B, D, E, and also the proposed plan should be:

	High	Potential Moderate	Low	Total
Standard	1,020	2,930	1,880	5,830
Seasonal	590	140	2,430	3,160
Yearlong	7,940	280	0	8,220
Open	120	0	19,420	19,540
Unsuitable	40	0	300	340
Total	9,710	3,350	24,030	37,090

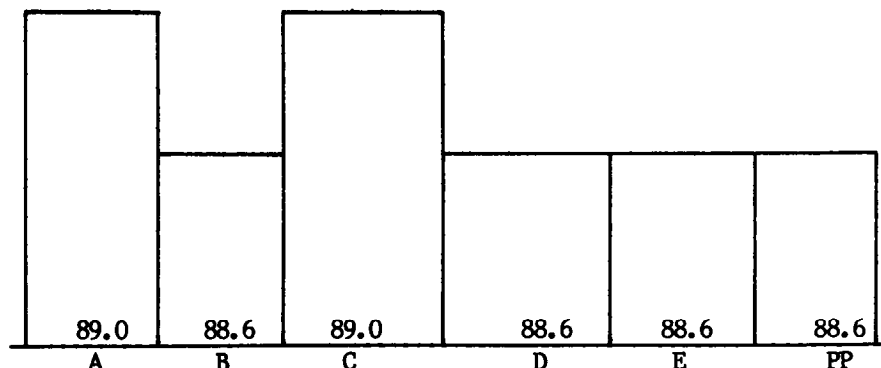
The favorability index for these alternatives and the proposed plan is 6.06. With minimum and maximum values 9.14 and 2.28 respective, the decision range utilized is 55.0 percent. This represents only a 1.0 percent reduction in favorability on 37,090 acres.

Combining public land and subsurface together, which will be the end result of Alternatives B, D, E, and the proposed plan, the following table and analysis result.

	High	Potential Moderate	Low	Total
Standard	106,520	84,840	19,050	210,410
Seasonal	40,190	11,370	32,270	83,830
Yearlong	10,140	760	1,840	12,740
Open	7,080	160	49,940	57,180
Unsuitable	570	520	780	1,870
Total	164,500	97,650	103,880	366,030

The favorability rating is 8.54. Minimum access restrictions (standard) would rate an index of 9.34, and maximum restrictions (unsuitable) would be 2.34. The designations result in an overall 88.6 percent utilization of the available decision range. This shows there is no significant (approximately .4 percent) change in favorability between alternatives.

Favorability rating (percent) for the public land and subsurface estate combined after land status changes.



## AIR QUALITY

See the Draft RMP/EIS, page 37 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference in expected impacts between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## ROADS AND TRAILS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 37 for impacts under Alternatives A through E..

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference in expected impacts between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## PESTS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 37 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference in expected impacts between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## USE AUTHORIZATIONS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 38 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference in expected impacts between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 38 for impacts under Alternatives through E.

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference in expected impacts between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## UNAUTHORIZED USE

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 38 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Same as Alternative E.

There is no difference in expected impacts between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## ECONOMICS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 38 and 39 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

The impacts resulting from the proposed plan are expected to be the same as those in Alternative E, except for the following:

1. Local and regional fuelwood sale impacts are estimated at \$2,218 annually. National fuelwood values are estimated at \$6,120 annually.

2. Local and regional wildlife hunting impacts, if all specific review habitat is lost, would range from \$14,192 to \$18,961 annually. National values related to hunting, which would be lost if all habitat on specific review lands were lost, ranges from \$21,392 to \$27,239 annually.

3. BLM management costs in the first 5 years would approximate an increase of 17 percent as the specific review lands are analyzed.

## SOCIOLOGY

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 39 and 40 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

Proposed Plan

Social impacts are the same as Alternative E. There is no significant difference in impacts between the alternatives and the proposed plan.

## CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS

See the draft RMP/EIS, pages 40 and 41 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

Approximately 11,910 acres would be transferred to other public agencies, 5,130 acres would be offered for private disposal, and 22,910 acres would, after specific review or cooperative agreement be retained, transferred, or disposed of as determined appropriate. No public land would be retained by the BLM. Subsurface mineral management acres would increase to 633,180 acres.

Access to public lands would decrease to 7,330 acres with the disposal of 120 acres with existing access.

Lands where wildlife habitat would be maintained or improved total 31,610 acres, and 26,020 acres of excellent and good potential habitat will be under Federal or DOW control.

Interim timber and fuelwood harvesting would be reduced to 306 cords per year from approximately 17,750 acres. Only 44 percent of the forest lands will remain managed for timber and fuelwood after status changes.

Disposal of water quality concern areas and flood plains would occur increasing the risk of degradation. All water sources would be protected. Soil erosion would be only slightly higher than Alternative C, but still quite low.

Valuable open space would be protected on 15,560 acres, but disposal of 280 valuable acres would occur. Scenic quality on approximately 2,630 acres would be reduced slightly from the present.

Recreational opportunities would be similar to Alternative B (i.e., relatively little change).

Minerals development favorability would be reduced by 5 percent for locatable minerals and 2 percent for oil and gas. Favorability for salable and coal development would remain the same.

Vegetative disturbance would be just slightly higher than under Alternative C.

Expected management costs would increase 15 percent from previous years in the short run but reduce by 67 percent in the long run. This cost is relatively equal to Alternatives A and B but higher than C, D, or E.

## UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 41 for impacts under Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

Same general impacts described in the draft RMP/EIS for the other five alternatives. The number of acres disposed to nonpublic entities under the proposed plan would be between 5,130 and 28,040 acres.

## SHORT-TERM USE VERSUS LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

See the draft RMP/EIS, page 41.

### Proposed Plan

Same impacts as described in the draft RMP/EIS page 41.

## IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

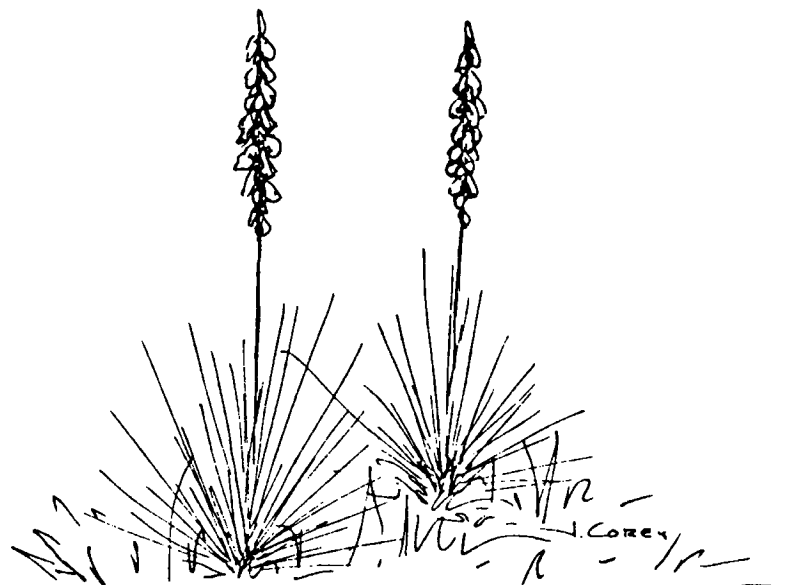
See the draft RMP/EIS, page 41 for Alternatives A through E.

### Proposed Plan

Same general impacts as described in the draft RMP/EIS.

#### Public Land Status under the Proposed Plan

BLM	0
USFS	4,390
NPS	120
State or Local	7,400
Private (General)	5,130
Specific Review-Public/Private	22,910
Total	39,950



# CHAPTER V

## CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

### PREPARERS

See the draft RMP/EIS for the list of preparers, list of public participants, a chronology of public participation activities, and the results of the consistency search prior to this document.

This final RMP/EIS document was prepared by a team of specialists with expertise in numerous fields. Table V-1 lists the individuals, their titles, background, and responsibilities.

Table V-1

#### Interdisciplinary Team Members

Project Manager - - - - - Frank Young  
Northeast Resource Area Manager  
BS-Forestry, 18 years of experience

Team Leader - - - - - David Hallock  
Natural Resource Specialist  
BS-Forestry, 9 years of experience

Clerical and Typing - - - - Elner Rush  
Clerk Typist  
College Business, 16 years of experience

Editing - - - - - Bev Neuben  
Editor  
On-the-job training; formal training  
13 years of experience

Team Specialists -

Soil - - - - - Bob Addison  
Soil Scientist  
BS-Agronomy, 12 years of experience

Air - - - - - Scott Archer  
Air Quality Specialist  
BS-Environmental Science and Chemistry  
7 years of experience

Historic - - - Fredric J. Athearn  
Historian  
BA, MA, and Ph.D History,  
14 years of experience

Archaeologic - John Beardsley  
Archaeologist  
BS-Anthropology, 8 years of experience

Forestry - - - Mary Carl  
Forester  
BS-Forestry, 5 years of experience

Transportation-Ron Dom  
Engineer  
BS-Engineering, 28 years of experience

Fire - - - - - Harold May  
Fire Control Coordinator  
High School, 10 years of experience

Forestry - - - Jim Perry  
Forester  
BS-Forestry Management, 6 years  
of experience

Fisheries - - - - - Don Prichard  
Fisheries Biologist  
BS-Fisheries, 12 years of experience

Transportation - - Mark Pyle  
Engineering Technician  
BS-Civil Engineering, 8 years  
of experience

Economics - - - - - Gary Rutherford  
Regional Economist  
MS-Urban Planning  
MS-Agricultural Economics  
6 years of experience

Sociology - - - - - Barbara Schmalz  
Sociologist  
BS-History/Sociology  
MA-Sociology  
11 years of experience

Recreation - - - - - Bill Schneider  
Recreation Planner  
BA-Geology, MS-Recreation  
17 years of experience

Realty - - - - - Vern Stahl  
Realty Specialist  
BS-Forest/Range Management  
12 years of experience

Wildlife - - - - - Sue Taylor  
Natural Resource Specialist  
BS-Wildlife, 8 years of experience

Range & - - - - - Mitch Wainwright  
Wildlife Natural Resource Specialist  
BS-Range Management, 6 years  
of experience

Minerals - - - - - Richard Watson  
Geologist  
BS-Geology, 8 years of experience

Water - - - - - Howard Wertsbaugh  
Hydrologist  
BS-Watershed Management  
19 years of experience

Soils - - - - - Ernie Wesswick  
Soil Scientist  
BS-Agronomy, 28 years of experience

# PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Table V-2 is a schedule of public participation activities since the draft RMP/EIS.

Table V-2  
Public Participation Activities

April 1984	The draft RMP/EIS was mailed to everyone on the area mailing list, opening the 90-day comment period.
June 4-7, 1984	Public hearings were held in Kiowa, Ft. Collins, Central City, and Denver, Colorado.
July 17, 1984	Meeting held with the State of Colorado, Department of Natural Resources.
July 23, 1984	Closing date of 90-day comment period.

After publication and distribution of this final RMP/EIS there is a 30-day protest period for the public and a 60-day Governors Consistency review period.

Implementation of the proposed plan is subject to project specific environmental analysis which is open to public involvement.

## RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT RMP/EIS

All written and public hearing comments are included in this section with responses by the State Director. We thank all those who submitted comments or testified at the public hearings concerning the RMP/EIS.

ROBERTA L. ANDERSEN  
1646 SOUTH FRASER WAY - AURORA, COLORADO 80012

July 20, 1984

1

Mr. Frank Young  
District Manager  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Northeast Resource Area Office  
Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 41  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Frank:

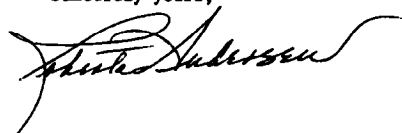
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Northeast Resource Area Draft Resource Management Plan. As a member of the Canon City District Advisory Council, I feel especially privileged to have had a tour of portions of the resource area to view some of the management problems first-hand. I am especially impressed with the amount of time you have spent in public participation activities leading up to the draft document, and hope that the public fully appreciates that you have nearly 4 years in the planning with more months to come before a final environmental impact statement and resource management plan are issued.

Because of the land allocation pattern in the Northeast Resource Area, with the inherent management problems such allocation pattern presents, I support your preferred Alternative E. This alternative allows the BLM maximum flexibility in promoting logical land exchanges and sales to block up management areas in the Northeast RA. The only way logical management can occur is if you have maximum flexibility. It is always possible that a logical agency will refuse your offer of a land exchange to block up management opportunity; should that occur you need to be able to exercise other options. Choosing another alternative contained in the draft plan would tie you down.

I especially appreciate the time you devoted to displaying the sub-surface evaluation information. Energy and minerals are obviously important to the resource area, and too often no (or minimal) mention is made of geologic favorability and opportunity for access where favorability is good. Showing your methodology in Appendix A shows that you carefully considered subsurface values in your analysis.

Thanks again for the opportunity to view some of the problems and to work with you during this planning cycle. I look forward to seeing the final document.

Sincerely yours,



1.

Andersen, Roberta L.  
No response necessary.



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OMAHA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
6014 U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

2

July 23, 1984

Planning Division


Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
10200 West 44th Avenue #222  
Wheatridge, Colorado 80033

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you for the opportunity to review your Draft Northeast Area Resource Management Plan and EIS. Our comments are as follows.

Any use authorization, which will be processed on a case by case basis, and any future access road that involves placing fill material (permanent or temporary) into a river, natural lake, or wetland, will require a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. When project plans are completed, they should be sent to the Omaha District Regulatory Functions Branch, P.O. Box 5, Omaha, Nebraska 68101 for detailed review of permit requirements.

Sincerely,



Gerard E. Mick  
Acting Chief, Environmental  
Analysis Branch  
Planning Division

2.

Army, Department of the  
No response necessary.

3

July 19, 1984

Mr. Frank Young  
Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
10200 West 44th Avenue #222  
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033

Re: Northeast Resource Area, Colorado  
Resource Management Plan and  
Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Young:

Atlantic Richfield Company appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Northeast Resource Area Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

Atlantic Richfield Company has both oil and gas and coal interests in the Northeast Resource Area. Our oil and gas interests include federal, state and private leases in Management Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4. Although our property holdings are extensive, we are not adversely affected at this time by your preferred alternative.

We appreciate the efforts you have gone to in analyzing the effects of your actions on oil and gas development and, as a member of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, support your use and display of the Energy Matrix System in the document. We feel that the utilization of the matrix reduced the number of conflicts we have with your plan.

Sincerely,

*Peter B. Briggs*  
Peter B. Briggs

3.

Atlantic Richfield Company  
No response necessary.

144 South Dexter  
Denver, CO 80222  
April 26, 1984

4

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
10200 West 44th Avenue, #222  
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033

Dear Mr. Young:

I have reviewed the Northeast Resource Area RMP/DEIS with particular regard to its impact on recreational opportunities. I agree with you that the impacts on recreational opportunities are minimal for all alternatives, although I do not like to see the erosion of Semi-Primitive Motorized (Potential) into Roaded Natural (Management) as much as would be done by Alternative C or A.

The preferred Alternative E seems to offer considerable advantage with regard to other issues, and I am particularly struck by the fact that management costs under the preferred alternative would shrink by 67 percent. Because this is all accomplished at no real price insofar as diminished recreational opportunity, I endorse your selection of Alternative E as preferred.

Yours truly,

*E. Fred Birdsall*  
E. Fred Birdsall

bp

4.

Birdsall, E. Fred  
No response necessary.

May 24, 1983

5

Bureau of Land Management  
Attention: David Hallock  
PO Box 311  
Canon City, Colorado 81212

Dear Mr. Hallock:

The BLM Draft Management Plan has been circulated to the City of Boulder Water Utilities and Parks departments, and has been reviewed by this department.

The City Open Space program is concerned about the management and disposition of land in decision area #606 which roughly described is 40 acres in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 71 West. This land is the subject of a larger application by the Boulder County Parks and Open Space program. The 40 acres in Section 25 is surrounded on three sides by City owned Open Space lands and adjoins State of Colorado park land to the south.

According to our Utilities Director, the six decision areas delineated in your management zone #6 do not appear to directly effect water utilities ownerships.

The City Parks department is reviewing the plan and their comments will be forthcoming. Our staff review of this proposal indicates the potential for Parks concerns in the following decision areas: #601--may effect City owned property known as "Buckingham Park" and located along Left Hand Creek in Sections 26, 27, and 28, Township 2 North, Range 71 West. #604--effects City owned "Boulder Mountain Parks". This includes land in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, Township 1 South, Range 70 West for which your map shows BLM mineral ownership. The land in the E $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 71 West which is shown as BLM surface ownership on your map was conveyed to the City of Boulder in August of 1912 by U.S. Patent Number 528150. #602 and 603--additional research would be required to determine City ownership in these areas.

We will appreciate being kept informed of your management review process.

DLW  
May 23, 1983  
Page -2-

If you have any questions please contact me at 442-1111.

Sincerely,

*Delani Wheeler*  
Delani Wheeler, Property Agent  
Real Estate/Open Space

/dps

cc: Robert Helmick, Boulder County Land Use  
John Krukoff, Boulder County Parks and Open Space  
Roger Hartman, City of Boulder, Water Utilities  
Mike Segrest, City of Boulder, Parks  
James C. Crain, City of Boulder, Real Estate/Open Space

5.

Boulder, City of

The Proposed Plan now includes Unit 606, Boulder Creek; Unit 604, Kossler Lake; and Unit 601, Left Hand Creek as available for disposal to a public agency because important public values exist on the lands.

Transfer of these lands could occur by means of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act Sale or Lease, exchange, fair market value sale, or other methods that may become available.

Your questions concerning the ownership of the E $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 11, T.1S., R.71W. prompted us to check our records with the following results: The land in question was patented by U.S. Patent Number 528150 as to the surface estate only; the subsurface estate was retained by the Federal government as our maps indicate.

**land use department**  
**planning division**  
comprehensive planning section



po. box 471-13th and spruce street-boulder, colorado 80306-441-3930

July 2, 1984

6

Frank Young, BLM  
Northeast Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center, Building 41  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

The purpose of this letter is to forward to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recommendations adopted by the Boulder County Commissioners in response to the proposed Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement of the Northeast Resource Area prepared by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Boulder County Commissioner's support Alternative E with adoption of the following recommendations June 19, 1984:

1. Boulder County requests that BLM specifically acknowledge, in writing, in the plan, the commitment to coordinate its planning and management activities with local governments in Boulder County.
2. Boulder County requests that BLM acknowledge the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan as the decision-making tool guiding land use decisions in Boulder County, and agree to conform to County zoning and subdivision regulations in the disposal or transfer of lands under its jurisdiction.
3. Boulder County requests that specifics on how the USFS will administer and manage lands in Boulder County be included in the final plan.
4. Boulder County requests that BLM set up "specific management areas" for the Ward and Gold Hill management units where parcels are badly fragmented. The "specific management areas" would be geared to address specific management problems of the local community, with involvement from BLM, the County and the local community. Specifically, access questions, timber management, fire protection, wildlife protection, water quality, water resources, open space and any other issues important to the local community or Boulder County and would be addressed on a case by case basis.
5. Boulder County requests that any parcels targeted for disposal be clearly identified on small scale, Maps (1 to 100 or 1 to 200) by BLM.
6. Boulder County would like to emphasize Goal 1.1 of the Comprehensive Plan which states, "The County should encourage and promote coordination and cooperation between Federal, State, and Local Governmental entities charged with making decisions which significantly affect land used in Boulder County"; and Policy 15.61 which states, "The County shall undertake and continue comprehensive dialogs with Federal, State, and local government agencies and departments having land use responsibilities to establish and intra and intergovernmental system for continuing planning activities. The scope of such dialogs shall include but not be limited to the reassessment of existing referral processes, agreements on consultation procedures prior to policy amendments, agreements on exchange of information, discussion of possible joint studies on land use issues and integration of regulations wherever possible. Upon conclusion of these dialogs, the County may consider entering into cooperative land use planning contracts as permitted under CRS 29-20-105". Finalization of this plan and its implementation offer an opportunity for such coordination.
7. Boulder County has noted U.S. lot 172, Section 8, T1N, R71W a 12.7 acre parcel includes the Sunshine Cemetery which is a part of the Sunshine Historic District. Currently, the tract is being used by the community and the Fire District. Future management of the tract should be explored to preserve the integrity of the area.
8. Boulder County has received correspondence requesting disposal of BLM parcels within and contiguous to the Town limits of Ward. Boulder County recommends BLM explore this request.
9. Boulder County recommends that management units 601, 602, Sections 9 and 15 of 603, 604, 605, 606 be disposed of to Boulder County to be included into Boulder County Parks and Open Space lands.
10. Alternative D be adopted for management units 602 and 603 so in the event disposal occurs it can be done in a more timely manner.
11. Boulder County recommends that any parcels to be disposed of include transfer of subsurface rights as well, to avoid any future conflicts with land uses.
12. The District Forest Service office has indicated interest in selected disposal within the Ward and Gold Hill management units. (If alternative E is adopted). If and when that occurs, the County would utilize the local procedure established for land exchanges or transfers under the Small Tracts Act.

From the Staff recommendation's, public hearings, and initial comments from BLM, management units 602 (Ward) and 603 (Gold Hill) are going to require joint efforts from BLM, the County and those mountain communities involved to determine how those parcels can be best managed. Once the Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement has been finalized, the County would like to meet with BLM to discuss the management approach to management units 602 and 603. We would like to assist BLM in any way and be part of the process. Please notify us when you plan to undertake this task.

Sincerely,

John Hinkelman  
Planner

6.

**Boulder County**

1. The proposed plan identifies all the lands recommended for exchange/transfer/sale to the county. We will continue to coordinate this tenure adjustment with the county. Lands in the Gold Hill and Ward areas are designated for specific review rather than transfer to the USFS. This specific review depends on intensive cooperation with the county to complete a parcel specific plan for eventual tenure adjustment of all public land out of BLM administration. We will be requesting a cooperative agreement for this project. This concern is addressed in Chapter II of the Proposed Resource Management Plan, Final EIS.

2. We acknowledge the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan as the decision making tool in Boulder County. Further, we agree to conform to zoning and subdivision regulations as required by Federal Regulations CFR 1610.3-2 Consistency requirements. We are limited in this regard by the statement in these regulations "... , so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies, and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands, . . . ."

3. Under the proposed plan, one parcel of 200.26 acres southwest of Lyons and part of management unit 513 would be the only land in Boulder County transferred to the USFS (except as determined by specific review in Gold Hill and Ward). We cannot dictate future management to another Federal agency. We will recommend the interim management be continued as set out in our plan. The USFS would have to incorporate this land into their adjacent forest plan.

4. Due to your comments and others, these two units are designated for "specific review." See number 1 above.

5. At the time of disposal, the parcels will be displayed on accurate small scale maps. The specific review will need to be accomplished using accurate small scale maps also. Existing BLM status plats are at 1:23760, 1:7920, or 1:3960.

6. See number 1 above.

7. This parcel will be included in the specific review for the Gold Hill unit. Consideration of the present use will be taken into account. Current negotiations are under way with the Fire District.

8. See number 1 above.

9. Management Units 601, 604, 605, and 606 are recommended for public disposal in the proposed plan. (Unit 514 is added as per telephone conversation.) Units 602 and 603 are designated for specific review during which time disposal to the county can be analyzed along with other interests.

10. See number 9.

11. The transfer of subsurface estate is limited to the surface owner. This consolidation of ownership can occur only under two situations: first, no mineral value is identified or second, if known mineral values exist and a determination is made that the mineral reservation would preclude or interfere with the appropriate nonmineral development and the nonmineral development is a more beneficial use of the land than mineral development, then the mineral estate could be purchased at appraised value.

12. Under the proposed plan we expect both the USFS and Boulder County will acquire certain parcels in Gold Hill and Ward through the specific review process.

General: The specific review process agreements should be initiated during 1985.

7

MR. NEISIUS: David Carrack.

MR. CARRACK: My name is David Carrack. My address is P.O. Box 1576, Boulder, Colorado 80306. And I propose a land exchange and/or direct purchase of BLM property for my own patented claims, all located in Section 18, Township 1 North, 71 west of the sixth prime meridian.

The selected properties are, in order of priority, government lots, of the small lots or small tract type classification, No. 38, No. 37, a subdivision of lot 37, the north part of lot 37 contiguous with lot 38, lot 79, lot 45, lot 108, lot 122.

My proposed offered properties are those properties lying southeast of the Garobaldi lode, Mineral Survey No. 642, all properties lying southeast of that owned by me, namely, the British Empire, No. 15046, the same, No. 5987, Great Eastern, No. 5949, the Britannic, No. 15046; the Tamarron, No. 15046, Prince of Wales, No. 15046, and that portion of the Little Melverna, No. 5987.

I propose the BLM exchange those properties as selected properties for my offered properties, whereby BLM would convey both mineral and surface estates for the same from myself. Those properties offered are beyond the ones that -- beyond the direct acreage of exchange.

I would like to purchase contingent on a real estate appraisal by the BLM. All of these properties selected are either contiguous to my property or enclosed by my property.

My proposed exchange would benefit both parties, as the properties would be blocked or consolidated for the BLM and myself.

All other properties by the BLM or managed by the BLM in section 18 and section 19, my preference would be for the preferred Alternative E, and to retain full mineral exploration possibilities on my property.

Thank you.

MR. NEISIUS: Thank you, Mr. Carrack.

7.

Carrack, David

The proposed plan changes the land tenure adjustment decision for your area of concern. Instead of transfer to the USFS the BLM, USFS, state, and local governments, and the general public will cooperatively develop a parcel-by-parcel plan for disposal or transfer. The designation is "specific review." The proposals you presented at the hearing will be kept on record for reference during this specific review of lands. Your name will also be kept on file and you will be contacted during plan development.



Chevron U.S.A. Inc.  
700 South Colorado Blvd., P. O. Box 599, Denver, CO 80201

Richard T. Hughes  
Staff Analyst  
Legislative and Regulatory Affairs

July 24, 1984

8

Mr. Frank Young  
Bureau of Land Management  
10200 West 44th Avenue, #222  
Wheatridge, CO 80033

Dear Mr. Young:

As an oil and gas producer, Chevron is interested in the approach BLM Resource Management Plans to take in considering the oil and gas resource. While there may be a number of ways to consider oil and gas in the planning process, we believe the most meaningful methods are those which first recognize the relative oil and gas potential and then consider that potential in making surface use decisions which might affect development of that potential.

The BLM Washington Office recently circulated to State Directors Program Specific Guidance for fluid mineral leasing input into RMPs (Information Bulletin 84-261 dated June 21, 1984). While we do not believe this is a perfect system, nor is any system likely to be perfect, this system does incorporate the concepts discussed above. Thus, we would encourage you to use this system in your final plan.

Sincerely,

RTH:md

Central Region -- Exploration, Land and Production

8.

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.

The NERA-RMP/EIS draft incorporates a minerals rating system incorporating geologic potential and restrictions on development, resulting in a favorability rating. This system utilizes a better range of potential and restrictions than the Information Bulletin referenced by you, and goes beyond the comparison matrix to an easily comparable favorability index number for each alternative. The analysis is displayed on page 37 and explained on page 43, Appendix A., of the draft.



County of Clear Creek  
GEORGETOWN, COLORADO

9

July 20, 1984

Frank Young, Area Manager  
Northeast Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center, Building #41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

This is to present written comment from Clear Creek County on the draft Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Northeast Resource Area of BLM. The County is opposed to those provisions of the recommended Plan E which would transfer management of virtually all of the BLM lands in Clear Creek County to the U.S. Forest Service, and urges that these lands be classified in the final report for Special Review for the reasons noted below.

Background

Clear Creek County is unique among the 22 counties in the Northeast Resource Area in that a major portion, 82%, of the County is U.S. Forest. In addition much of the I-70 and U.S. 40 corridors, west of the twin tunnels, is BLM land as shown on the Zone 8 map in the draft Plan.

Clear Creek County has 14,645 acres of BLM land which exceeds 36% of the total BLM land in the Northeast Resource Area, even though the County is very small in comparison to virtually all the other 21 counties. Based on these data, it is apparent that much of the area of Clear Creek County which is important to economic development and could be used for readily accessible recreation, commercial, and residential expansion currently is BLM land.

The economic situation in Clear Creek County has changed drastically since the development of the proposed Management Plan was undertaken in 1980. Closing of the AMAX molybdenum mine, which was the largest employer and source of tax revenue, led to the 14.5% unemployment figure (Table III-8 in the Plan), the highest of any county in the Northeast Resource Area. Assessed valuation in the County dropped from \$209 million in 1981 to \$79 million in 1983, a further indication of the economic plight of the County.



BYRON GUANELLA

JAMES G. LUCAS  
GEORGE C. AUGOIN

JOE HRUSKA

Frank Young  
July 20, 1984  
Page Two

Clear Creek County has undertaken an economic development program, looking to develop other sources of income and tax revenue. Appropriate utilization of the BLM land in the I-70 and U.S. 40 corridors, Management Units 804-821, could be a most important factor in the economic revitalization of the County.

Comment

Clear Creek County urges that the final Management Plan for the Northeast Resource Area place the 14,645 acres of BLM land in the County in the category for Special Review so that further assessment for best utilization and management of the lands can be made in concert with local entities. Additional comments from several of those local entities are enclosed, highlighting some of the particular parcels in Management Units 804-821 which are already known to be of specific interest. Other comments not yet available from local entities at the writing of this letter, will be submitted separately.

It should be noted that all of the incorporated Towns, the Economic Development Corporation, the Recreation District, and the Colorado Historic Preservation Office also support the need for Specific Review of the BLM lands in the County. The added need is recognized for appropriate consideration for ultimate management of the "subsurface estate" in line with the comments from the Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association.

Sincerely,

*Byron Guanella*

Byron Guanella, Chairman Pro Tem  
Board of County Commissioners

mw

Copies: Senator Tom Glass  
Representative Jim Scherer  
County Planning Commission  
City of Idaho Springs  
Town of Georgetown  
Town of Empire  
Town of Silver Plume  
Clear Creek Metropolitan Recreation District  
Colorado Historic Preservation Office  
Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association  
Clear Creek Economic Development Corporation

Town of Silver Plume  
Silver Plume, Colorado

9

July 13, 1984

Bureau of Land Management  
Colorado State Office  
Denver Federal Center, Building 41  
Denver, CO 80225

Attn: Frank Young  
Area Manager  
Northeast Resource Area

Re: Resource Management Plan  
Northeast Resource Area

Gentlemen:

After considerable study and discussion among the Board of Trustees of the Town of Silver Plume and representatives of other local governments within Clear Creek County, we have reached a conclusion with regard to the proposed Resource Management Plan.

It is the position of the Town of Silver Plume that management of public lands in Clear Creek County is an issue deserving of the most careful consideration by every agency involved. The effects of land management policies adopted by the federal government on adjacent public and private landholders can be very significant and far reaching. In the case of Clear Creek County where lands managed by BLM constitute a significant percentage of the entire county and where these lands are adjacent to so many different ownerships and uses the issue becomes even more complex. The Interstate 70 corridor, heavy concentrations of valuable mineral deposits, enormous timber resources, the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District, Clear Creek County's municipalities and numerous privately owned lands are all within or adjacent to BLM managed lands. A comprehensive management policy cannot easily be designed to adequately address the many different needs and concerns suggested by these diverse uses. It is for this reason that we suggest the adoption of a special review process for determining the ultimate use and management techniques for BLM lands in Clear Creek County.

Of special concern to the Town of Silver Plume are the sections in management zone 8 immediately adjacent to the town boundaries and those within the valley between Georgetown and Silver Plume. Section 817 which is adjacent to the town on the west and section 819 on the east may prove to be of vital interest to the town in future location of municipal utilities, recreational uses and possible expansion of the town through annexation. Those sections within the valley east of Silver Plume and within the historic landmark district also require special attention with regard to future uses in order to preserve the integrity of the landmark and so avoid placing the landmark status of the district in jeopardy.

Special review will provide the opportunity for cooperation between the federal government, local government and the public at large in identification of lands suitable for recreation, historic preservation, municipal annexation, utility expansion and economic development including commercial uses, as well as exploration of such concepts as joint management between BLM and local government of certain specific lands. Very little, if any BLM land in Clear Creek County is free of the potential for conflict with adjacent uses and therefore we recommend that all of the BLM land in the county be placed in the category for special review.

On behalf of the Town of Silver Plume, I wish to thank you for your consideration of these comments. If we can provide further information or be of any other service in this matter, please contact me at your convenience.

Yours Very Truly,

THE TOWN OF SILVER PLUME

*Peter T. Kenney*  
Peter T. Kenney  
Mayor

CLEAR CREEK METROPOLITAN RECREATION DISTRICT

P. O. Box 1149

Idaho Springs, Colorado 80452

567-4620

14 Jul 1984

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Northeast Resource Area  
Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center, Bldg 41  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

The Board of Directors, CCMRD, recommends BLM consider the Specific Review process to dispose of the 14,645 acres of BLM land in Clear Creek County.

The Specific Review process would give us an opportunity to look at those areas which could be used for recreational purposes. For example, there are areas near Georgetown which appear to be ideally suited for a trails program but on site inspection is necessary to define the boundaries of prospective areas. After inspection, CCMRD could apply for these areas under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Along with other county entities, we feel the Specific Review process is the best way to select areas to meet the individual needs of each entity.

Sincerely,

*Anita M. Kiefer*  
Anita M. Kiefer  
President

AMK/ogb

9

# The Town of Georgetown

P.O. Box 426

Georgetown, Colorado 80444

Local: 569-2555

Denver: 623-6882

Mr. Frank Young  
July 17, 1984  
Page Three

July 17, 1984

9

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
N.E. Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center, Building 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

The Town of Georgetown commented at the public hearing on June 6 in Gilpin County regarding the draft Resource Management Plan for the Northeast Resource Area. This is to provide written comment on the draft Plan, covering essentially the same points with some additional detail.

In order that the BLM lands in Clear Creek County receive appropriate review for consideration of optimum utilization and disposition, the Town of Georgetown recommends that the final version of the Resource Management Plan place these lands in the category for Special Review. The principal reasons for Georgetown's interest in having alternative uses considered for these lands are:

1. Several of the tracts in Management Units 815-821 lie all or partly within the Georgetown/Loop Railroad/Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District. Their uses should conform to the preservation standards established by the Federal Government for such a district.
2. Much of the Georgetown Lake and surrounding area in Management Area 816 has been set aside under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and is leased from BLM by Georgetown. An extensive development of this area has been planned and is underway for a variety of recreation uses covering all seasons.
3. The leased Lake property noted above and BLM land adjacent to it in Management Areas 814-816 block the only direction in which future expansion of the Town is feasible.
4. Proposed expansion plans for the Town's potable water system include new treatment and storage facilities in the area of Management Areas 814-816 on the North end of Town.
5. Many tracts of BLM land in the I-70 corridor near Georgetown could be important to the much needed County economic development program if appropriately used for private or public developments.

Additional information about these reasons for recommending that the BLM land near Georgetown be placed in the Special Review category is:

National Historic Landmark District - The District encompasses approximately six sections of land along the valley, including Georgetown, the Loop R.R. and Silver Plume. (See attached map). Those portions of the mountainsides along the valley floor are also included in the District. BLM lands approximating 3,660 acres are within the District boundary which "was set to provide a sufficient historic and national setting lateral to the course of the valley". (Quote from the Department of Interior description of the District).

On these mountainsides are vistas and vestiges of the history of the area that could be reached by trails from the valley floor by visitors to the District. Further development of such trails is of interest to the Towns in the district, to the Colorado Historic Society and to the Recreation District under provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, and would allow these areas, too, to be managed to enforce the preservation regulations under the National Preservation Act.

Georgetown Lake Area - The Georgetown Lake and the area surrounding it has been set aside for recreation and public purposes by BLM. Plans have been developed for parking, picnicing, fishing and trails and construction will be underway this summer. (See attached plan). The trails will connect to a broader network being developed by the County and the Recreation District along Clear Creek, along the mountainside to the old Town of Silver Creek, and on the mountainside above the Lake. The Town is developing the Lake area with the expectation of acquiring it by patent under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Annexation - Georgetown is surrounded on three sides by mountains with geological hazards which preclude construction. Northward in the valley affords the only feasible annexation possibility. BLM land at the Lake and immediately North of the Lake separates the Town from private property farther to the North. Under State law, only contiguous property can be annexed. This means the Town would need to acquire the BLM land first. An estimated 580 acres are thought to be involved.

Water Treatment & Storage Facilities - Currently the Georgetown water plant is along South Clear Creek, Southeast of Town. An engineering study, done for the Town, recommends that added treatment and storage capacity, as needed for the newer end of Town toward the Lake and for any area annexed beyond the present Town limit, be located on what is now BLM land North of Town. This would avoid having to increase the size of service lines throughout the length of Town to avoid high pressure drop.

## Summary

Georgetown firmly believes that the reasons noted above justify further review of the management plan for the BLM lands in Clear Creek County and recommends that these lands be placed in the Special Review category in the final N.E. Resource Area Management Plan to afford opportunity for the needed review.

Sincerely,

*Michael H. Moore*

Michael H. Moore, Police Judge  
Ex-Officio Mayor

for  
The Town of Georgetown, Colorado

REH/MMH/pks  
Attachments:

1. Map of the National Historic Landmark District
2. Plan for Lake Area Development

## TOWN OF EMPIRE

30 EAST PARK AVENUE  
P.O. BOX 187  
EMPIRE, COLORADO 80438  
303-569-2978

July 16, 1984

Mr. Frank Young  
Area Manager  
Northeast Resource Area  
Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

RE: Resource Management Plan

Dear Mr. Young:

With regard to the Resource Management Plan recently developed regarding property within Clear Creek County, the Town of Empire would hereby request that those parcels in Management Units 810, 811 and 812 be placed in the category for Special Review as opposed to being turned over to the U.S. Forest Service at this time.

This request is based on the grounds that portions of these Management Units appear to be useful for public purposes and/or future residential or commercial development and are contiguous to the Town of Empire. For example, a portion of BLM land east of Empire has been utilized in the past for an ice skating rink. The Town would like to continue utilization of this area for this purpose. The Town also has two Right-Of-Way Grants from BLM for its water storage tanks and the new water filtration facility. Empire would like to either share management of these areas, or obtain sole management or ownership.

With additional study, other areas within the Management Units could similarly be determined to have public utility or recreational use or be prime areas for other development. As these areas are contiguous to Empire, we would greatly appreciate having greater input to their disposition which would be afforded us under the Special Review category.

Your affirmative consideration of this request would be most welcomed. We would look forward to working of a development plan for specific areas within the above reference units that would meet with your approval.

Sincerely,

*Gary St. Clair*  
Gary St. Clair  
Mayor

GST/bhb

9

July 16, 1984

9.

Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center, Building #41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

9

Dear Mr. Young:

The Clear Creek Economic Development Corporation would like to submit written comments in response to the draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Northeast Resource Management Plan. The Clear Creek Economic Development Corporation believes that Alternative E, the preferred alternative of BLM, would have a significant negative impact on Clear Creek County's future economic development and growth. Although disposition of BLM land to the U.S. Forest Service would be efficient from BLM's perspective, it would not serve the interests of Clear Creek County. In particular there are numerous BLM land parcels along Interstate 70 which would be ideal for business development of both a commercial or industrial nature. Ownership of these lands by the USFS would severely preclude this type of development. Certainly there are many land parcels which should mostly logically be disposed to the USFS but Alternative E indicates that all land will be disposed of in this fashion.

Consequently we would recommend that the negative environmental impact of Alternative E be mitigated by placing all BLM land in the category of Special Review. This would allow all local interest groups the opportunity to comment on how individual land parcels should be utilized and would give potential developers the opportunity to work with our corporation and local governments in order to actually purchase and develop these land parcels.

We hope you give careful consideration to our comments and incorporate them into the final Environmental Impact Statement for the Northeast Resource Management Plan.

Sincerely,



Alan Klein, Director  
Clear Creek Economic Development Corporation

mw

Telephone: 303-567-4421  
Denver line: 303-573-1510



P.O. Box 907  
Idaho Springs,  
Colorado 80452

9

July 20, 1984

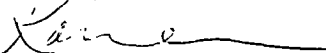
Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center, Building 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Young,

The City of Idaho Springs would like to see the BLM lands in Clear Creek County designated for specific review. Because flat or desirable land in the Clear Creek Valley is at a premium, specific review of BLM land may reveal certain parcels that would be desirable for Idaho Springs for economic development or public purposes.

Disposal of land without a specific study would not be in the best interest of either the City or the County. Please seriously consider specific review for Management Zone 8, Clear Creek County.

Sincerely,



Karen R. Clark  
City Administrator

KRC/mes

#### Clear Creek County Agencies (Response to seven letters combined)

In the proposed plan nearly all of the BLM public lands in Clear Creek County will be placed in the specific review category as you have requested. The exceptions are management units 804, 811, 812, 813, the western portion of 817, the portion east of the South Fork of Clear Creek of 821, 901, and 902. After considering all public input, resource values, and existing land pattern these lands are proposed for disposal to the USFS, DOW (902), or for private disposal (901) without further specific review (see the draft RMP/EIS).

The transfer of subsurface estate is limited to the surface owner. This consolidation of ownership can occur only under two situations: first, if no mineral value is identified or second, if known mineral values exist and a determination is made that the mineral reservation would preclude or interfere with the appropriate nonmineral development and the nonmineral development is a more beneficial use of the land than mineral development, then the mineral estate could be purchased at appraised value. For this reason the transfer of subsurface estate will be handled on a case-by-case basis through analysis including a mineral appraisal.

#### Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association

July 20, 1984

10

Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center  
Building 41, Room 129  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Frank:

Re: Bureau of Land Management Draft Northeast Resource Area Environmental Impact Statement/Resource Management Plan.

The Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association (CCOMMA), a nonprofit organization of approximately 200 members representing owners and operators of small mines and mills in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, wishes to make this response to the draft environmental impact statement on the Northeast Resource Area Management Plan. Many of the members have unpatented mining claims on lands in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties located within the management area.

Many members of the CCOMMA have indicated that Alternative A (Continuation of Current Management) is the only alternative offered that would not add further restrictions to mineral development by the small operator. Many of the small operators feel they are already facing an overwhelming mass of regulations. Other alternatives indicate management would be turned over to the U.S. Forest Service who have a more restrictive set of regulations regarding mining and road access than does the Bureau of Land Management.

Some members of the Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association have indicated they have unpatented mining claims on both Forest Service and BLM lands and have found the BLM far better to work with. This is not only because of the less restrictive regulations, but because of the continuity in BLM personnel. The Forest Service changes district rangers (four district rangers since 1977), and other personnel in this area quite frequently.

Other concerns brought up by CCOMMA members included the possible separation of surface and mineral rights of lands within the Colorado Mineral belt by sale of the surface to county governments, municipalities, or the general public. This would effectively remove many potentially valuable mineral lands from mining since, in some cases, the mineral rights would probably be closed to mining, and in other cases, it would become an added burden on the miner to recover the mineral without damage to the surface owner.

Members were also concerned that lands upon which they have mineral locations might be sold indiscriminately to the general public. Many of the small operators do not have the funds to purchase the land and continue with mineral development at the same time.

Many CCOMMA members felt that a specific review process should be undertaken for each parcel of land considered for disposal. It is hoped that in this way input from organizations like the CCOMMA and from individuals knowledgeable about specific areas would be considered by the BLM before a decision would be made.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to this impact statement.

Very truly yours,

Patricia C. Mosch  
Recording Secretary  
Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association

## Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association

Your comments and others have led us to change the preferred alternative. The proposed plan in the final EIS will designate most of the land in Clear Creek County for further specific review. This will be cooperative planning with the BLM, USFS, state and local governments, and public involved in determining specific disposals or transfers.

As a general policy, lands where unpatented claims exist will not be sold though in some instances land may be sold subject to existing mining claims. Land so claimed, if otherwise suitable for disposal, may be made available if a mineral examination proves the claims invalid or an exception is determined to be appropriate and acceptable to the mining claimant.

The objective of the proposed plan is still to eliminate all public land (surface) from BLM administration to the extent possible under current policies.

STATE OF COLORADO RICHARD D. LAMM, Governor  
**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
 DAVID H. GETCHES, Executive Director  
 1313 Sherman St., Room 718, Denver, Colorado 80203 866-3311



Geological Survey  
 Board of Land Commissioners  
 Mined Land Reclamation  
 Division of Mines  
 Oil and Gas Conservation Commission  
 Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation  
 Soil Conservation Board  
 Water Conservation Board  
 Division of Water Resources  
 Division of Wildlife

11

July 20, 1984

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
 Bureau of Land Management  
 Northeast Resource Area  
 10200 West 44th Avenue, #222  
 Wheatridge, Colorado 80033

Dear Mr. Young,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft Northeast Resource Area Resource Management Plan (RMP).

The State of Colorado supports efforts by BLM to create more manageable land ownership patterns, including the disposal of isolated parcels with no significant public value and the transfer of lands with such value to other appropriate agencies. Although the Bureau of Land Management does not own extensive surface tracts in the northeast part of the state, many of the isolated tracts under BLM ownership are of great local and regional significance. In the process of disposal or transfer of ownership it is important that BLM work closely with state agencies, local governments, adjacent landowners and grazing permittees.

We favor Alternative A, Continuation of Current Management, because it provides many more benefits for the fish and wildlife resources than other alternatives. If BLM does decide to move toward disposal of scattered lands, we favor Alternative D over Alternative E because it provides for a tract-by-tract "special review" prior to disposal or transfer. In contrast, the BLM preferred alternative would transfer large areas to the U.S. Forest Service. Although a wholesale transfer might seem simpler, it would require an act of Congress and might be longer and more involved than a tract-by-tract approach which allows for adequate input and for consideration of a broader spectrum of ownership arrangements.

According to Appendix B, 77 percent of the land to be disposed of is important wildlife habitat. If Alternative E is implemented, 92 percent of the habitat lands would remain under federal, state, or local government ownership. We are concerned, however, about the possible loss of the remaining 8 percent, or nearly 2,500 acres. Much of the area that would be lost is riparian and open water habitats essential to fisheries, waterfowl, osprey, shorebirds, and threatened and endangered species such as the bald eagle and white pelican. One area provides habitat for elk calving and several others provide deer and elk winter range. We realize that the final plan and EIS could be considerably different from the draft. We ask that the Division of Wildlife be involved in the BLM evaluation following the review period because of our concern about the future of fish and wildlife habitat in Eastern Colorado.

The Colorado Divisions of Wildlife and Parks and Outdoor Recreation are interested in further discussions about assuming management of lands which are co-mingled with state lands or lands having special wildlife values. State management would enable us to maintain or improve critical habitats and continue to provide recreational opportunities to the public. Both divisions are preparing detailed comments on individual tracts which are identified in the Draft RMP for possible transfer to the state and will provide them to you by August 15.

Mr. Frank Young  
 July 20, 1984  
 Page Two

We want to bring to your attention the fact that certain Colorado plant species of special concern and USFWS candidate plant species may be found on lands in the area. *Physaria bellii* could occur in management areas 3a and 5b; *aletris humilis* may be present in management area 5a.

On page 5, under "water sources," we suggest that the following phrase be added to the first sentence: "... including applicable interstate compacts." It should be made clear that compacts are a part of Colorado water law.

Sincerely,

*David H. Getches*  
 DAVID H. GETCHES  
 Executive Director

DHG:car

## MEMORANDUM

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION  
 Ron C. Holliday, Division Director

TO: DeWitt John  
 FROM: Jim Cole  
 SUBJECT: BLM N.E. Resource Area Properties  
 DATE: July 19, 1984

11

I have identified several properties that we may be interested in acquiring pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Our interest on all properties outside of those at Golden Gate S.P. and Jackson S.R.A. is dependent on the outcome of negotiations for management with the Denver Water Department and Division of Wildlife.

I have informed our real estate agent of these properties and he will proceed with an application for transferal as the outcome of our management proposals becomes clearer, probably by Spring of 1985.

BLM LANDS NEAR AREAS DPOR MANAGES  
 OR HAS MANAGEMENT INTEREST

Area	Description
#502	One parcel next to Halligan Reservoir (considered for DOW disposal)
#605	Several parcels near Gross Reservoir (currently under R&PP application with Boulder County)
#606	Several parcels in or near Eldorado Canyon State Park (currently under R&PP application with Boulder County)
#701	Several parcels in or next to Golden Gate Canyon State Park (considered for DPOR proposal under R&PP)
#315	Several parcels in or near North Sterling Reservoir (considered for disposal to DPOR, Wildlife or locals)
#309	One parcel under Jackson Reservoir
#313	One parcel under and adjacent to Prewitt Reservoir (considered for part of disposal to DOW)
#306	One parcel under Black Hollow Reservoir (considered for disposal to DOW)

Parenthetical remarks represent BLM recommendation for disposal under preferred alternative.

JC:bb

cc: Ron Holliday  
 Max Vezzani  
 Nancy Peters  
 Ralph Schell  
 Ernie Martinez



August 21, 1984

To: DeWitt John, Department of Natural Resources  
From: Don Smith, Division of Wildlife *DS*  
Subject: Disposal of BLM land in northeastern Colorado.

11

The Division of Wildlife has evaluated the list of BLM lands scheduled for disposal in the Draft Report, Northeast Resource Area Resource Management Plan/Environmental Statement of April, 1984. Although we would prefer that these lands be retained by the Bureau of Land Management, we understand the problems associated with their management and the reasons for their disposal. Some of these lands provide important wildlife habitat and should remain in public ownership. We are interested in the following tracts:

No.	Name	Location	Acres	Wildlife Value
202	Tamarack	T10N, R48N, S22	80	Joins Tamarack Wildlife Area. Applied for in 1971.
205	Wray	T3N, R43N, S24, 25	80	Greater Prairie Chicken habitat
209	Bonny	T5S, R43W, S11, 15	2	Joins South Republican Wildlife Area - T & E species present
215	Karval	T15S, R55W, S26, 35 T16S, R55W, S1, 2	663	Joins Karval Lake Wildlife Area
301	Reservoir #15	T9N, R69W, S4	200	Important wildlife habitat - Partially under water
302	Reservoir #2 (Dommel Lake)	T9N, R68W, S30	40	Important wildlife habitat - Partially under water.
303	Reservoir #5	T8N, R68W, S6	78	Important wildlife habitat - Partially under water
304	Reservoir #6	T8N, R68W, S6, 8	160	Important wildlife habitat - Partially under water
306	Black Hollow Reservoir	T8N, R67W, S34	80	Public Fishing Lease exists
307	Riverside Res.	T5N, R61W, S31 T4N, R62W, S1, 2, 11, 12, 13 T4N, R61W, S5, 6, 7, 8*	3,076	Important wildlife habitat. T & E species present. Pelican developments by Agreement with Irri. Co. We applied for BLM land in 1971.
308	Empire Res.	T3N, R61W, S1* T4N, R61W, S25, 35 T4N, R60W, S31	890	Public fishing desired, Joins our property. Application for BLM land submitted in 1971.
309	Jackson Res.	T5N, R60W, S14	280	Joins DOW property on north side. T & E species.
312	Snyder	T4N, R56W, S14	40	River bottom between Chartier and Berry Wildlife Areas.
313	Prewitt Res.	T4N, R54W, S1, 12	635	Important habitat and fishery, T & E species. Have lease with Operating Co.
314	Atwood	T7N, R53W, S26	40	Important river bottom. T & E species, Near Luft Wildlife Area (So. Platte)
315	North Sterling Reservoir	T9N, R53W, S3, 4, 9, 10	681	Joins DOW wildlife area, T & E species, important fishery, Have lease with N. Sterling Irri. Co.
316	Dorsey	T11N, R47W, S28	40	Good riparian habitat

No.	Name	Location	Acres	Wildlife Value
317	Julesburg Res.	T11N, R47W, S18	159	Fishing - Land underwater
404	Wildcat Creek	T6N, R58W, S26 T5N, R58W, S22, 23, 27	240	Fishing access to potential reservoir
502	Cherokee Park	T11N, R71W, S30, 34	202	Joins Cherokee Park Wildlife area and Halligan Res.
503	Rabbit Creek	T10N, R71W, S30	40	Important big game habitat near Cherokee Wildlife Area
506	Hewlett Gulch	T9N, R71W, S34	160	Important big game habitat
507	Owl Creek	T8N, R69W, S6	169	Important deer and antelope habitat
508	Goat Hill	T8N, R69W, S19	45	Important habitat joining Watson Wildlife Area
510	Castle Mtn.	T5N, R73W, S23	120	Important big game habitat
513	St. Vrain	T3N, R71W, S10, 11, 13, 14, 22, 23	681	Important wildlife habitat, especially bighorn sheep.
601	Left Hand Cr.	T2N, R71W, S26	80	Important big game habitat
602	Ward	T1N, R72, 73W	?	Stream access only
603	Gold Hill	T1N, R71, 72W	?	Stream access only
605	Gross Res.	T1S, R71W, S21, 28, 29	322	Important wildlife habitat
606	Boulder Creek	T1S, R71W, S25, 26, 27, 34, 35	935	Important wildlife habitat and fishing
702	Eldorado Mtn.	T2S, R71W, S2	284	Important big game habitat. Joins 606.
801 through 821 need public ownership to allow stream fishing, preservation of wildlife habitat and hunting opportunities.				
902	Mt. Evans	T5S, R73W, S13	40	Joins Mt. Evans Wildlife Area, big game habitat
903	Deer Creek	T6S, R73W, S27	40	Fishing and big game habitat
909	Cathedral Spires/T7S,	R70W, S10	80	Important for peregrine falcon and big game.
1001	Prospect Res.	T1N, R64W, S26	64	Important wildlife habitat T & E species.
1002	Horse Creek Res./	T1N, R64W, S32	160	Important wildlife habitat

We realize that considerable work remains before a decision is made on who will receive the various tracts scheduled for disposal. We do want to be involved in the final decision pertaining to this list and other tracts providing critical big game range, hunting opportunities, and riparian habitat.

DS:cs

cc: Ruch  
Prenzlow  
Barrows  
Graul  
McCloskey

## Colorado State Agencies (Response to three letters combined)

The preferred alternative (E) has been altered in response to your and many other public comments. The proposed plan in the final EIS is similar to alternative D in that it provides for tract-by-tract specific review, prior to disposal or transfer, for areas where there are many concerns needing study and the land pattern is very complex.

All critical habitats for wildlife have been protected under the proposed plan after changes were made in response to the DOW comments, see below. In some instances there are significant conflicting public and private values to be resolved with the affected parties as a part of the disposal transaction. Consultation with state, local governments, and private interests helped determine where these public and private values exist.

The DPOR comments are incorporated into the proposed plan as shown below.

There will be a significant amount of further coordination prior to the status changes.

The presence of threatened and endangered plants or animals must be specifically reviewed prior to any Federal action as a part of environmental assessment, and their protection assured. We will include a search for the two species you mentioned and if found we would contact you for input into the environmental assessment.

We have also added to page 5 under the title water sources in the first sentence

" . . . Water Law including applicable interstate compacts."

## Proposed land status decisions for units of concern:

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Proposed Plan recommendation</u>
202	Public Disposal
205	Public Disposal
209	Public Disposal
215	Public Disposal
301	Public and/or Private Disposal
302	Public and/or Private Disposal
303	Public and/or Private Disposal
304	Public and/or Private Disposal
306	Public and/or Private Disposal
307	Public and/or Private Disposal
308	Public and/or Private Disposal
309	Public and/or Private Disposal
312	Public Disposal
313	Public and/or Private Disposal
314	Public Disposal

## Proposed land status decisions for units of concern continued:

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Proposed Plan recommendation</u>
315	Public and/or Private Disposal
316	Public Disposal
317	Private Disposal
404	Private Disposal
502	Public Disposal
503	Public Disposal
506	USFS
507	Private Disposal
508	Public Disposal
510	Private Disposal
513	USFS - Sec. 22, 23; Public Disposal Sec. 10, 11, 13, 14
601	Public Disposal
602	Specific Review
603	Specific Review
605	Public Disposal
606	Public Disposal
701	Public Disposal
702	Public and/or Private Disposal
801	Specific Review
902	Public Disposal
903	Public Disposal
1001	Private Disposal
1002	Private Disposal

We anticipate working closely with the involved state agencies on each of these actions as they occur. Several situations concerning existing irrigation company reservoirs will require considerable discussion and negotiation as solutions are worked out. Meetings including the BLM, state agencies, and the irrigation companies will certainly be required to negotiate solutions.



Colorado State Forest Service

Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado  
80523

12

April 30, 1984

Frank Young  
Area Manager  
Northeast Resources Area, BLM  
10200 West 44th Avenue, #222  
Wheatridge, Colorado 80033


Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft Northeast Resource Area Management plan.

Our fire staff has a few comments which we feel might prevent future misunderstanding. Statements about wildfire hazard and risk are correct for BLM lands in the Front Range but should not be construed as to apply to nonfederal lands.

Attached are our comments on fire statements from pages 5, 16 and 32 of the draft plan.

Sincerely,

  
Delmer L. Brown  
Deputy State Forester

es

cc: Ron Zeleny

12.

**Colorado State Forest Service**

On page 5, Issue 10, Wildfire B., General, the first sentence now reads "Wildfire protection is historically not considered necessary on . . . ."

Page 16, Wildfire, first sentence now reads "Wildfire is not a major problem on public land in the Northeast Resource Area."

On page 32, the State Director is added to those who sign the cooperative agreements. The addition of "quickly" to suppress wildfires is not necessary as it is understood.



E. Fred Birdsall  
Public Lands Coordinator

Conoco Inc.  
555 17th Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(303) 291-6123

13

April 26, 1984

Stuart Freer, A.D.M.  
Bureau of Land Management  
Canon City District  
Post Office Box 311  
Canon City, Colorado 81212

Dear Stub:

Thanks for your April 24 letter on the NERA RMP and the suggested recreation contacts. I've written to all of them and you will see copies of that correspondence later on.

I note the RMP public meetings June 4-7 and one of my points at our last Council meeting was that the Council should make a strong effort to get out and support the plan at these public meetings. Now I note to my great chagrin that I will be out of the state all that week. There's a week-long management meeting, a "must do" as far as I am concerned and cannot be avoided. I'm really sorry.

I do think it is a good plan and will sell itself. In my assigned area of Recreation I cannot imagine what conflicts might be perceived by user groups under your preferred alternative.

Yours very truly,

E. Fred Birdsall

jil  
cc:  
Carl Erickson

13.

**Conoco Inc.**

No response necessary.

Cottonwood Farms  
P.O. Box 229  
Boulder, CO 80306

14

July 6, 1984

Frank Young  
Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center  
Building 41  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

Enclosed please find our comments on the Northeast Resource Area, Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The review and analysis relate principally to Parcel 702, Eldorado Mountain (Township 2 South, Range 71 West, Section 2), specifically the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter; the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter; the Southeast quarter

of the Northwest quarter; and the West one-half of southwest quarter of this decision area. We are very familiar with the area since Cottonwood Farms owns and manages property adjacent to this BLM land. In fact, the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter separates our ownership into two parcels, which isolates our properties from each other, making it difficult for us to formulate coherent and logical plans for our land.

Cottonwood Farms, as you will recall from our previous communication with your office, is interested in obtaining portions of Parcel 702. Therefore, we request that the Bureau of Land Management amend its Resource Management Plan to designate Parcel 702 for disposal to a non-federal entity. Our enclosed review, complete with site specific information, delineates the reasons we believe you should change your plan to more accurately reflect existing conditions.

Should you wish to discuss this information in greater detail, please do not hesitate to call me at 444-2151. I would also appreciate receiving any additional notices and information relating to the Resource Management Plan as your review process continues.

Sincerely,

Mike Hart

cc: David Hallock

14.

**Cottonwood Farms**

Due to your comments, the state and county interest in the lands we have decided to change the land status proposal for tract 702 to Public and/or Private Disposal. This provides you or others the opportunity to discuss purchase or exchange.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VIII  
1860 LINCOLN STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80295

Ref: 8PM-EA

2 1984

Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center  
Building 41, Room 129  
Denver, Colorado 80225

15

RE: Draft Northeast Resource Area  
Resource Management Plan/  
Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Young:

The Region VIII Office of the Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the referenced resource management plan and EIS. We appreciated the opportunity to express some of our concerns at the June 7, 1984 public hearing. Our detailed comments are attached.

The EPA recognizes the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) process for evaluating the suitability of BLM land for retention, transfer, or disposal. This RMP proposes transferring 30,580 acres to other federal agencies and a State of Colorado agency. The enclosed detailed comments reflect our concerns regarding this land analysis process, and the environmental implications of either partial acceptance or non-acceptance by the other agencies. Additional concerns relate to environmental resource inventorying, minerals management, and environmental impact assessment.

As a result of these concerns on certain aspects of the proposed action, we have given this EIS an ER-2 rating. While this means that we have some environmental reservations about the proposal, additional information should alleviate our concerns. If you have further questions regarding our concerns, feel free to contact Doug Lofstedt of my staff at 844-2460.

Sincerely yours,

Jack W. Hoffbuhr  
Acting Assistant Regional Administrator  
for Policy and Management

Enclosure



EPA COMMENTS ON THE BLM DRAFT NORTHEAST RESOURCE AREA  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN/EIS (CO)Environmental Planning and Management

EPA recognizes the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) process for evaluating BLM land transfers and disposals when it will foster more effective and efficient resource management. However, this analysis presents some concerns that we would like to see clarified. The EIS uses the terms "public value" and "national interest" as criteria in determining appropriate disposition. What is the difference between the terminology? What is determined to be adequate "public value" or "national interest" lands? One example of this concern is open space. On page 11, various amounts of "important open space acres would be disposed of" (depending on alternative). At what point is "important" not important enough for retention or transfer?

Under the preferred alternative, it appears that a decision has already been made to transfer ownership of 30,580 acres of BLM surface estate regardless of whether or not the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) actually accept the portions allocated to them. Our concern, in such a case, is over the continuing planning, management, and environmental implications for these lands. These implications are not clear in the RMP/EIS. Additional "specific review" has been recognized as a need for 16,700 acres under alternative D (page 40). How much "specific review" would be needed in case of either non-acceptance or partial acceptance by these three agencies? Would there be an environmental assessment? The basis for the assumption that "Local governments would utilize acquired lands for open space and recreation" (page 25) needs further documentation. In summary, we would like to see the RMP and environmental impact assessment deal in more depth with these land transfer/disposal concerns.

An important function of this RMP/EIS is to identify important environmental resources needing protection and management for the public interest. This is particularly important because of the land transfer and disposal intentions of BLM. Appendix B and C address the natural resource considerations for each management unit and/or zone. However, to help improve the awareness of these resources, we suggest that they be mapped (preferably on the management zone maps in Appendix B). Important inclusions would be:

- water quality concern areas,
- sensitive watersheds,
- water sources,
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, if any,
- (in response to Section 202 (c)(3) of FLPMA),
- ground water resources (particularly those
- that could be impacted by coal development),
- areas of needed watershed treatment,
- and important wildlife habitat.

The relationship of these resources to management of the public lands and/or mineral estate could then be more readily understood.

All of the alternatives were to address areas of critical environmental concern (page 9). However, we couldn't track the consideration of this criterion through the alternatives analysis or impact assessment process. Consequently, the EIS should more clearly indicate the areas considered as critical, if any, their management needs, and environmental implications of the various alternatives.

In addition to BLM stipulations on oil and gas operations, the rules and regulations of the Colorado Oil and Gas Commission's Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program would apply if there were injection activities.

We commend the recognition on page 39 of the non-measurable resource values of air quality, water quality, and soils. This will be an important consideration in post-RMP site-specific activities.

Environmental Impact Disclosure

The risk of water quality degradation under Alternatives A-D is briefly addressed on page 40. The type and degree of potential risk under Alternatives D and E should be defined in more depth. In addition, we would like to see a comparison of these risks, particularly between Alternatives D and E.

One of the disappointments we have had in general in review of the initial RMPs/EIS's relates to the oftentimes vague level of impact disclosure information. In this EIS, the potential water quality, floodplain, ground water, and soil erosion impacts from mineral development are mentioned in general on page 31. However, impact reductions resulting from application of controls and mitigations (such as discussed on page 34, Appendixes B and C, and elsewhere) should be factored in. The following are additional EPA concerns regarding mineral development:

1. Site-specific analyses would be done as needed for Applications for Permits to Drill, and for coal mining. Because of this incremental process, the need for cumulative impact assessment and management on a watershed or sub-watershed basis (at least for the most environmentally sensitive areas) should be clarified in the EIS.
2. Public and other-agency involvement in the post-RMP site-specific actions should be clarified.
3. The EIS would be more complete if impact disclosures from the Oil and Gas Umbrella EA were integrated into it.
4. On page 36, it is mentioned that transferring lands to the USFS and CDOW may result in a "greater negative impact" in relation to saleable minerals. What does this mean?
5. We would like to see the discussion of minerals activity on page 34 briefly clarify what the FLPMA requirements of unnecessary and undue degradation mean when applied to an actual project.

The anticipated consequences of overgrazing on water quality, riparian areas, and soils should be identified on page 31.

15.

Environmental Protection Agency, USDI

- A. "National interest" is the term used by FLPMA in Section 102(a)(1) and (2). "Public value" is the term applied to lands not having national interest, but some value to the general public greater than to an individual; usually applied to values best managed by a public entity (state or local) but may include a nonprofit organization that maintains lands open to public use. Refer to FLPMA Section 203(a).
- B. The EIS process is meant to determine this question of "adequacy" and "important enough" by analysis of various alternatives. If they were defined identically in each alternative, there would be no need for analysis.
- C. No decision has yet been made. A FEIS must be published for protest and then a Record of Decision. Changes have been made in the proposed plan to clarify the specific proposed status adjustments are recommended entities for disposal and action is not limited solely to the one identified.
- D. An environmental assessment would be required for all specific review areas and for specific disposals prior to final decision.
- E. It is assumed that local governments would utilize acquired lands for open space and recreation because they are expected to acquire the lands through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, which limits future use. Only as a rare exception is local government expected to pay market value.
- F. All of the suggested inclusions except ground water resources are essentially mapped by reference from the Appendix to the maps. To individually map all resource values would pose an unreasonable increase in cost. All of the suggested inclusions including ground water resources are described in the affected environment chapter and impacts analyzed in Chapter IV Environmental Consequences.
- G. No potential areas of critical environmental concern were identified nor recommended by public input. See page 3, last paragraph under "Issues."
- H. This and many other laws, rules, and regulations of the state of Colorado and local governments would apply to management proposals. A paragraph has been added to page 4, Introduction, Chapter II.
- I. A more specific discussion of water quality degradation is presented on page 31 under Water Quality, Floodplains, and Sources.
- J. Impact disclosures can only be as accurate and site specific as the proposed action (e.g., mine plan, timber sale, etc.). An RMP allocates land to resource use and identifies potential problems that must be rectified when actual use is being planned. No specific amount of sediment or other pollutant nor reduction due to mitigation can be predicted from land and resource allocations that do not include site specific ground disturbing actions.

1. See response above to paragraph 7, General. Specific cumulative impact assessment and management will be done for subwatershed or watershed areas when actual proposed developments indicate the need. For oil and gas this is when an application for a permit to drill a conformation well is received. For coal mining this is when a large mine plan is submitted. A paragraph is added to page 34, Minerals, Introduction in the final RMP/EIS.

2. Post-RMP involvement by other agencies is covered under implementation of the proposed plan in the final RMP/EIS.



3. This is true but the cost of integrating a document the size of the Umbrella EA would be highly disproportionate to the benefits, particularly when the information has been and still is available. Reference is authorized by CFR 1502.21.

4. This is stated because the USFS and DOW generally are more restrictive on the development of a salable mineral surface mine.

5. BLM determines what is unnecessary and undue degradation through the environmental assessment process by analyzing alternative impacts of a site specific proposal (i.e., mine plan).

K. Although overgrazing does have adverse impacts on soils, riparian vegetation, and water quality no overgrazing is occurring nor expected to occur in the Northeast Resource Area.

**EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.**  
POST OFFICE BOX 120 • DENVER, COLORADO 80201

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT  
WESTERN DIVISION  
H.W. PRAETORIUS  
MANAGER

16

July 25, 1984

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Northeast Resource Area  
Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center  
Bldg. 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

Exxon Company, U.S.A. welcomes this opportunity to offer comments on the Northeast Resource Area Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/EIS). Exxon has a strong interest in the planning process for federal public lands because many of these areas, especially in the Denver-Julesburg Basin, have potential for additional discoveries and production.

Exxon commends the Northeast Resource Area for its positive treatment of oil and gas in the DRMP/EIS document as another multiple use resource. It is essential that land use plans, such as the Northeast Resource Area's, properly acknowledge and anticipate the development of undiscovered oil and gas potential still present in the basin. The Denver Basin, as you know, is a large sedimentary basin with a long established oil and gas producing history in Cretaceous age reservoirs. Future potential for the basin is significant in lightly explored older sediments when areal extent thickness and rock types are considered.

We were also pleased to see the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association's (RMOGA) matrix applied in your analysis of alternatives. We recognize that the BLM considers geologic favorability and certainty criteria in making its evaluations. However, we believe that the RMOGA matrix using geologic potential and access restriction criteria is a more objective and useful tool for displaying the range of impacts when land use is restricted.

Exxon is grateful for the opportunity to comment, and we hope you find our input helpful. Should you have any questions or if we can provide any further assistance, please contact Mr. Amos Plante (303-789-7550) or Mr. Fernando Blackgoat (303-789-7488) in our Denver office.

Sincerely,

*H. W. Praetorius*  
H. W. Praetorius

FB:mma

c - Mr. W. B. Bickley  
Mr. W. R. Campbell  
Mr. R. R. Dern  
Mr. A. A. Plante  
Mr. J. A. Willott  
Mr. C. L. Wilmott

16.

Exxon Company, U.S.A.  
No response necessary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
COLORADO SUBOFFICE  
730 SIMMS STREET, SUITE 292  
GOLDEN, COLORADO 80401

July 18, 1984

17

TO: Area Manager, BLM Northeast Research Area,  
Wheat Ridge, CO

FROM: <sup>ACTING</sup> Field Supervisor  
Ecological Services

SUBJECT: Review and Comments on Northeast Resource Area  
Resource Management Plan - DEIS

We have completed our review of the subject document and wish to provide the following comments for your consideration in development of the FEIS.

#### General Comments

Overall, we found the DEIS to be well written and generally comprehensive in the description of the management plan alternatives. We have concerns that some of the land sales and/or land transfers identified in the various proposals have not been fully analyzed or concurred in by state agencies which either have direct interest in or are named as recipient's for proposed land transfers or management responsibilities.

In the analysis of Alternative D the DEIS indicates that 4770 acres, which are identified as excellent wildlife habitat, would be lost to public wildlife management purposes. It would appear that the Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) could utilize some portion of these lands for wildlife conservation purposes. Conversely, Alternative E (preferred Alternative) assumes that 3080 acres of land would be managed by DOW, however, we have not been able to verify any agreements between DOW and BLM to verify acceptance of this specific transfer.

If the DOW has not been provided opportunity for a desirability review of the lands being considered for disposal, we suggest that such opportunity be provided prior to the selection of alternatives for the FEIS. As provided by 16 U.S.C. 667 b.; real property which is under the control of a Federal agency and no longer required by such agency and which can be utilized for wildlife conservation purposes, may upon request be transferred to the agency of the state exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the State wherein the real property lies.

#### Specific Comments

Page 1 Alternative D states: "In addition to general sale for many acres, some non-public value lands were designated for sale to specific private interests".

Comment: If this sale includes the 4770 acres of excellent wildlife habitat as identified on page 28; how were the non-public value of these lands established?

Page 25 Table IV - 2 The footnote of this table states that each oil and gas well is expected to disturb no more than 3 acres. Does this estimate include the disturbance needed for access and support facilities? It would appear to us on the basis of other studies that total disturbances from each well would be much greater than this.

Page 27 Wildlife Habitat, Paragraph 6

If BLM makes a determination that the proposed action may be detrimental to Bald Eagles as described by previous actions; consultation through Section 7 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Act must be initiated. Regardless of this determination, we believe agreement on the management of lands with questionable impacts must be made. We therefore request that the word should in the last sentence of this paragraph be changed to would.

Column 2 Paragraph 10 states: "The major potential negative impact would be mining in riparian zones."

Comment: It was our understanding that these areas would be provided protection through the application of unsuitability criteria. If this statement is true, we believe a more thorough discussion and location of the application of unsuitability criteria is warranted in the FEIS.

Page 28 Paragraph 5 & 6 states: "The 890 acres of excellent potential important habitat at Empire Reservoir is scheduled to go to the Irrigation Company. The post disposal use of the inundated portion of the tract will be the same. The shoreline which provides cottonwoods for wintering bald eagles might be subject to a change of use. 520 acres are to go to State Parks as part of Golden Gate State Park and 40 acres of a mule deer winter concentration area are slated to be sold.

There is 280 acres of potential bald eagle, waterfowl and aquatic habitat at Bijou Reservoir to be sold to the irrigation company, while 60 acres of fair habitat at

Comments: 1) BLM should make a determination of the impact the change in land use may have on the bald eagles in the FEIS.

- 2) As stated in the "General Comments" section, these acreages and the mule deer concentration area in addition to other lands "scheduled" for disposal should be reviewed by DOW for evaluation of management potential for that agency.

Page 34 Minerals, Paragraph 1, Sentence 3

Section 505 of FLPMA also extends this responsibility on terms and conditions on right-of-ways to adjacent lands. This sentence should be modified to reflect this responsibility.

Page 40 and 41, 1st paragraph of each alternative (see general comments)

Our concerns over the lack of adequate review and management agreements by agencies identified as potential land recipients should be considered prior to development of these sections in the FEIS.

Page 70 and 71, Management Unit 307, 308, 309 and 311

It is noted that some of these areas which have been identified for disposal may adjoin areas being considered for wildlife management purposes on the Narrows Reservoir which is proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation (BR). Although some portions are identified in the RMP for disposal to DOW, greater management potential may be achieved by consideration of the development and management plans in this area by both BR and DOW.

#### Summary

As evidenced by our comments, the concerns of the FWS focus on two major aspects of the DEIS. These are:

1. Failure to analyze and clearly identify the anticipated impacts of the proposed alternatives to threatened and endangered species.
2. An apparent lack of coordination and review of the lands available for disposition/acquisition by other agencies which have interest in, or are named as recipient/management agencies for identified lands.

We believe both of these concerns can and must be rectified in the FEIS. The FWS would be pleased to provide assistance as needed. Coordination regarding endangered species matters may be directed to our Salt Lake City Endangered Species office. All other coordination may continue to be handled through this office.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this resource management plan.

*Damon D. Halbig*

cc: BLM - State Office  
CDOW, Denver  
FWS/EC, Washington, D. C.  
FWS/HR, Denver, CO  
FWS/ES, Grand Junction, CO  
FWS/SE, Salt Lake City, Attn: L. England

17.

#### Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI

General Comments: paragraph 1 - We believe the proposed land status changes have been analyzed sufficiently to make valid decisions. It is true that concurrence had not been recieved on all parcels prior to the draft, but contact and discussions had been initiated. One purpose of the draft is to obtain this concurrence in the form of written comments. Note that several changes from the preferred alternative have been made in the proposed plan.

paragraph 2 - See response to paragraph 1.  
paragraph 3 - See response to paragraph 1.

Specific Comments: page 1 - Each alternative included different amounts and combinations of land for disposal for analysis purposes. These variations were based on slightly different interpretations of public and private values, and based on public input or interest in disposal.

page 25 - Three acres of disturbance per well is the estimated average maximum amount anticipated, including new access roads, pad development, and directly related facilities.

page 27 - The word should is changed to would.

Riparian zones are not directly protected by the unsuitability criteria but may be protected by the flood plain and alluvial valley floor criteria. Some riparian vegetation outside these areas may be impacted by surface mining. Add to the third sentence ". . . zones outside flood plains and alluvial valley floors, which are protected by unsuitability criteria."

page 28 - Each alternative included different amounts and combinations of land for disposal for analysis purposes. The impact on bald eagles from the change in land ownership cannot be anticipated, although past experience shows fair cooperation between the DOW and irrigation companies in preserving habitat. A determination by the USFWS under Section 7 will be made. The DOW has been reviewing these lands during the comment period on the draft RMP/EIS. Note that the proposed plan has changed the land disposal recommendations for several of these reservoirs and other lands to better address these questions. Also, see response to page 27 comment above.

page 34 - The third sentence under "Minerals" now reads "The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requires that restrictions be imposed on all minerals activities including related rights-of-way to prevent . . ."

page 40 and 41 - See response to general comments above.

page 70 and 71 - The BOR was sent a copy of the draft RMP/EIS for review. No comment was received.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Arapaho and  
Roosevelt NF

240 West Prospect  
Fort Collins, CO 80526 2098

Reply to 1950

Date JUL 19 1984

18

Frank Young  
Area Manager, Northeast Resource Area  
Bureau of Land Management  
10200 West 44th Avenue #222  
Wheatridge, CO 80033

Dear Mr. Young:

We have reviewed the Draft Northeast Resource Area Resource Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), and have the following comments.

The premise that a single agency could administer and manage lands located in the same area more efficiently than two is basically sound. However, the analysis contained in the DEIS does not fully support this premise, nor does it adequately examine the effects of implementing the preferred alternative. Chapter IV, Environmental Consequences, on page 39, contains a discussion about BLM Management Costs and predicts substantial savings. This is misleading since only costs to BLM were considered, not the total cost to the United States. A substantial portion of those costs would merely be transferred to another federal agency and little, if any, savings to the government, as a whole, would be realized. This discussion should be expanded to reflect the actual costs of the alternatives, including necessary costs to, and staffing required, by other agencies, and state or local governments.

Some of the tracts identified for transfer to the Forest Service would not be appropriate for inclusion in the National Forest System. In some cases, they are adjacent to or very similar to lands the Forest Service is attempting to dispose of through various authorities. In some cases, the state or the affected county might be a more logical recipient. In others it would be more efficient for the BLM to dispose of the undesirable tracts via the far simpler BLM authorities before transfer, rather than have the Forest Service do so afterwards.

The feasibility of the preferred alternative is not discussed, but it is evident that the alternative is heavily dependent upon others. Agencies, local governments, and individuals must be willing and able to take the actions which are necessary to make it work, but which are beyond BLM's ability to control. Experience has shown that disposal of lands in semi-urban settings such as found near Colorado Springs and Idaho Springs can quickly become controversial leading to delays in implementation, or major alterations in the action. As previously indicated, many of the lands proposed for transfer contain more problems than values, regardless of the recipient. The feasibility of the proposal is questionable.



The following are comments we have on specific tracts:

Tract 506 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 509 - These small parcels would not make an appropriate addition to the National Forest. We recommend disposal to adjacent landowners.

Tract 511 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 512 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 513 - Section 10 - This parcel is surrounded by a working ranch and would add little to the National Forest except additional management problems. Sections 22 and 23 - This parcel is adjacent to the Forest and would be a suitable addition to it. Sections 11, 14, and 15 - These parcels would be separated from other Forest lands and inappropriate for inclusion in the Forest; we recommend they be transferred to Boulder County if they are to be retained in public ownership.

Tract 514 - This tract is 5 miles from the nearest National Forest land and its retention for Forest Service management would be inappropriate. We recommend disposal.

Tract 602 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service, but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act, which is some what simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act.

Tract 603 - Same as Tract 602.

Tract 604 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 605 - We concur with transfer to Boulder County.

Tract 802 - Except for a few isolated stretches of Clear Creek frontage, these are not lands that have value for management by the Forest Service. We would recommend disposal as being more logical.

Tract 804 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 805 - Except for a few isolated stretches of Clear Creek frontage, there are no lands within this tract that have value for management by the Forest Service. We would recommend disposal as being more logical.

Tract 806 - Except for a few isolated stretches of Clear Creek frontage, there are no lands within this tract that have value for management by the Forest Service. We would recommend disposal as being more logical.

Tract 807 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act, which is simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act.

Tract 808 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service, but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act, which is some what simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act.

Tract 809 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service, but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act, which is some what simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act. Some lands in this parcel contain significant historical remains and the Georgetown Historical Society might be a logical recipient.

Tract 810 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 811 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 812 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 813 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 814 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service, but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act, which is some what simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act.

Tract 815 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service, but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act which is some what simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act.

Tract 816 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service, but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act, which is some what simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act. Some lands in this parcel contain significant historical remains and the Georgetown Historical Society might be a logical recipient.

Tract 817 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 818 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 819 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service. The Georgetown loop is included within this tract and the Georgetown Historical Society might be a logical recipient.

Tract 820 - This tract consists of numerous mineral fractions of various sizes and is similar to other areas of National Forest ownership. Such lands carry with them burdensome administrative costs because of complex boundaries and the continuing threat of encroachment. We concur that some of this tract should be retained and managed by the Forest Service, but only after disposal of qualifying and appropriate tracts under BLM Small Tracts Act, which is some what simpler than the Forest Service Small Tracts Act.

Tract 821 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service.

Tract 903 - Dear Creek (40 acres in Section 27, T. 6 S., R. 73 W., 6th P.M.). The south side of this tract borders the Forest but is surrounded by private development on the other three sides. This 40 acres was withdrawn in 1909 for a Forest Service Administrative Site. The withdrawal was revoked by Public Law 6136 published in the Federal Register on February 17, 1982, Volume 47, No. 32 at Page 6851 and should no longer present a problem in disposing to other entities as indicated in the draft. A county road (which is also a Forest Development Road) and several private access roads currently traverse the tract. The private access roads would create management problems if transferred and the tract has no outstanding values for National Forest purposes. Public access to the Forest currently exists via the county road; we suggest disposal to adjoining landowners or the grazing permittee.

Tract 904 - This tract is bordered on the east and west by state land. Transfer to the State is recommended if it is to be retained in public ownership.

Tract 907 - This tract carries with it disproportionate costs of administration and would add little to the National Forest. We recommend that disposal to adjoining landowners or private parties would be more appropriate.

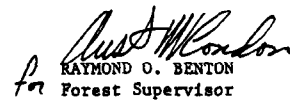
Tract 911 - We concur with transfer to Forest Service as per HR 3601 to Modify the Boundary of the Pike National Forest.

Tract 1003 - These parcels are heavily encumbered with recreational and utility developments. It would not make a logical addition to the National Forest but it might be an appropriate addition to El Paso County or the City of Colorado Springs.

It would be in the public interest to retain Rights of Ways across several tracts identified for disposal to others. Tracts 902 and 605 are examples. Others would be reservations across selected parcels within the mineral fraction tracts such as 603, 807, and 808. We would appreciate having the opportunity for input into disposal designs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft. If you need further information or would like to discuss any of our concerns further, please contact Austin Condon.

Sincerely,

  
RAYMOND O. BENTON  
Forest Supervisor

cc:  
Districts  
Pike and San Isabel NFs  
RO, Lands

18.

Forest Service, USDA

The transferring of some cost to other Federal agencies is recognized. This plus the combined public input (including your own identification of tracts suitable for transfer) is our rationale for changing the preferred alternative to the proposed plan which incorporates the specific review of the most costly management units and changes some of the proposed USFS transfers to other entities.

The feasibility question is a major concern of the BLM and that is why the plan calls for further frequent consultation and also allows for flexibility.

Specific tract comments:

506 - Remains for USFS transfer.

509 - Changed to private disposal as recommended.

511 and 512 - Remains for USFS transfer.

513 - Sections 22 and 23 remain for USFS transfer as recommended and the remainder were changed to public disposal.

514 - Change to public disposal as recommended.

602 and 603 - We agree with your recommendation and designated the unit specific review.

604 - The county is interested as an addition to their parks system; changed to public disposal.

605 - Remains for public disposal.

804 - Remains for USFS transfer.  
 802, 805 and 809 - We agree with your recommendation and designated the units specific review.  
 810 - There is other interest in lands adjacent and near the town of Empire, therefore, designated specific review.  
 811 and 813 - Remains for USFS transfer.  
 814 and 816 - We agree with your recommendation and designated the units specific review.  
 817 - Because of interest only the western large blocks remain for USFS transfer. The remainder under specific review.  
 818 and 820 - Because of interest this unit is designated for specific review.  
 821 - Because of interest only that portion east of the South Fork of Clear Creek will remain for USFS transfer. The remainder under specific review.  
 903 - We agree with your recommendation; designated for public disposal.  
 904 - No interest resulted in designation for private disposal.  
 907 - Changed to private disposal.  
 911 - Continue with transfer to USFS  
 1003 - Changed to public disposal.

Except for units 904 and 907 lands designated for disposal are recommended for public acquisition, which should provide for public access in the future. For these two exceptions and as a part of all specific review processes, the Forest Service will be consulted to determine desirable rights-of-way so title provisions can be included.

19

MR. CULLAN: You want the last one to sign up to be one of first ones to speak.

I have little bit of trouble with any of the alternatives. We know that A is not going to be considered due to the fact that's the one you have in effect now and you've spent all this time to make a change. We know there's going to be a change.

With any of the others that you do have, I'm afraid that there are things that are not addressed that would need to be in each and every one of the counties and in the different areas of the counties. Just like with Gilpin, our parcels of land under the BLM and the area that they are in create some problems as far as our land-use planning. They are in mining areas. A great many of them are under location claims.

Yet the ones right next to us in Clear Creek County are in an area that could very definitely affect their economic development within that county.

So I think we've got some problems in each and every area where you have this. And to be able to pick any one of those alternatives that's going to fit the whole problem, it's not only going to be difficult, it's truly going to be impossible. I know that you're going towards one of them.

I have problems in the way that you -- in, what is it, I believe it's D, and E, where you do dispose of the property to private interests. I think you're probably aware of the errors in the southwest portion of the Gilpin area where we have all of the mining claims. And some of them have tried to develop them and get around the state laws, as far as this subdivision type of thing.

This is in the areas of your small parcels of land. And the BLM will do nothing but increase this problem for our land use.

But also almost every one of those are under location claims; yet unlike the Forest Service, where this is taken into consideration and people with the location claims or adjacent property owners are the first ones that have the opportunity to purchase the properties, you don't state that that's going to happen, or that that's the way it will be addressed.

I'm very concerned how you're going to dispose of some of this. And I know that that's the way it's going to go. You're going to be disposing of some of it. And we are concerned and we were -- they very definitely listened to us in the regulations for the Forest Service for disposing of these properties and it was addressed. But in this case it isn't addressed.

So I hope that will be taken into consideration whenever you get down to your alternatives in the final drafts.

Thank you.

19.

Gilpin County, Mr. Van Cullar

In response to your comments and after considering others from Gilpin County we have changed the preferred alternative (see appendix B) to include further specific review for lands in Gilpin County, except for the management unit within Golden Gate Canyon State Park. The proposed plan in the final EIS includes cooperative planning for the public land fractions that can cause problems for the county.



July 11, 1984

20

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
10200 West 44th Avenue #222  
Wheatridge, Colorado 80033

Dear Mr. Young:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Northeast Resource Area/Resource Management Plan. We are responding for the U.S. Public Health Service and are offering our comments for your consideration in the preparation of the final document.

Our review primarily addresses the effects that mining and increased residential development will have on the Northeast Resource Area. Mining, particularly surface mining, will greatly disturb the soil and contribute to erosion. The eroded material will then enter the streams causing a siltation problem with loss of aquatic biota and deterioration of water quality. Also, the chemical quality of the streams could be affected by drainage from mines and from spoils piles. Mining will likely be pursued under all of the alternatives. Therefore the mitigative measures which will be required to reduce the impact of siltation should be discussed in the final EIS.

Likewise, residential construction on land sold to private individuals would increase stream siltation. There should be some assurance that mitigative measures to minimize erosion will be required by the local government agency.

Finally, if the 40-acre management unit 508 is converted to private property, the tilted sedimentary rocks in the area should be evaluated for potential stability and safety problems that would impact on future construction. If formation instability constitutes a hazard, the site should be retained by a federal agency.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. Please send us a copy of the final EIS when it becomes available. Any questions regarding our comments should be addressed to Mr. Hal Emmett at FTS 236-4161.

Sincerely yours,

*for Joe W. Miller*  
Stephen Margolis, Ph.D.  
Chief, Environmental Affairs Group  
Environmental Health Services Division  
Center for Environmental Health

20.

Health and Human Services, Dept. of

Mining, particularly surface mining, does have the potential to contribute to water quality degradation. The mitigative measures required to reduce the impact of siltation are based on water pollution laws all of which apply to proposed mining. Specific mitigative practices cannot be designed until a mine plan is submitted. This has not been done, therefore, we cannot go beyond stating that mitigation consistent with water pollution laws will be required of mine plan proposals.

Residential construction also has potential to contribute to water quality degradation. The amount of land being sold outright, where residential development is possible, is extremely small and absolutely insignificant within the Front Range context. Once sold we cannot assure mitigation of stream siltation because the counties involved have jurisdiction over private development.

Management Unit 508 is identified for public disposal and as moderately severe hazard, which requires onsite study and may necessitate design modifications by the Larimer County Comprehensive Plan prior to development. These restrictions would apply to this tract if and when developed.

21

MR. HRUSKA: My name is Joe Hruska. I'm a resident of Idaho Springs in Clear Creek County, a taxpayer there.

I think that the alternative preferred by the Bureau is probably all right, with one exception. I think, rather than turn over the management to the Forest Service, I think they have a competent management team in this district, and other districts also, and it ought to be retained under their management, with the exception that some areas should be turned over to public entities, either by sale or by gift or title exchange, not to be retained under BLM management or retained by the agency.

An example of this would be the Georgetown Dam, which is kind of operated by the City of Georgetown. It's one of those areas where there is no good management by anyone. and I think if one entity handled it, or another, I think they could manage it in a better fashion.

I believe the proper procedure for the Bureau is to sell the land, the small parcels of land, throughout the district and get them on the public or on the private tax rolls. In counties like Clear Creek, where 14 percent of our land, I believe, is BLM, 80 some, I think about 84 to 86, percent of the land is controlled and owned by public entities and don't -- and these entities, even though they do have some funds, still require county care.

For example, the Forest Service management, they manage by closing all the campgrounds and by removing the public toilets and wells. And then the private sector or the county has to take care of the trespass caused by this. When individuals can't get on forest lands because of closed roads, they go on private land. And the sheriff has to be called, and the jails are full. It all winds up as more expense to the taxpayer, with very little or no reimbursement.

I don't believe the Forest Service people at this stage are good managers. They believe in management by wildfire and by allowing bugs to destroy the forest and create -- do their managing for them in that sense. They closed the roads. And this is not management; this is simply a closing.

Then the same with the campgrounds; they allow them to be destroyed and, as we have to do in our Clear Creek County, the taxpayers have to pay for maintenance and the clean-up of these, or have the eye sore.

So I don't believe they are proper managers. I believe the Bureau of Land Management people are. And I think they ought to retain control.

But they ought to clean up the small sectors that are left by mining over the years by various transfers of title. And that's the part that they can't manage now, because they don't even know where it is, in many cases they are so small. I think those ought to be transferred, and especially in counties like ours, and put in the private sector.

And that is it. Thank you

21.

Hruska, Joe

Your comment and others have led us to change the preferred alternative. The proposed plan in the final EIS will designate most of the land in Clear Creek County for further specific review. This will be cooperative planning with the BLM, USFS, state and local governments, and public involved in determining specific disposal and transfers. The goal of the NERA-RMP is still to eliminate all public land (surface), as much as possible within current policies, from BLM administration. The USFS through transfer will acquire the following areas without specific review: Management units 804, 811, 812, 813, the western portion of 817, and that portion east of the South Fork of Clear Creek of 821.

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September 14, 1984

22

Mr. Frank Young  
Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center, Building 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Re: Patent of lands underlying Jackson Reservoir

Dear Mr. Young:

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Jackson Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Company ("Reservoir Company") in response to the proposed disposal of the public lands lying underneath and immediately adjacent to Jackson Lake.

Jackson Lake has been in existence since before 1900. It is not a natural lake, but rather is an irrigation reservoir formed as a result of the construction of a dam and dike by the predecessors in interest of the Reservoir Company. Water is stored in Jackson Reservoir under a 1901 decree for 400 c.f.s., and also under a 1929 refill decree. A perpetual right-of-way for the reservoir was granted by the United States in 1898. The water stored in Jackson Lake is primarily used by shareholders in times of drought when alternate supplies are either inadequate or nonexistent.

While the Bureau of Land Management cannot be faulted for considering the State of Colorado as the logical party to receive the patent for the lands lying underneath Jackson Lake Reservoir, further reflection on the unique situation at Jackson Lake reveals that such an action would not be in accordance with the primary and dominant use of the land and thus not in the public interest. If a disposal of the interests of the United States is authorized, the Reservoir Company, and not the State of Colorado, is the logical patentee of the lands underlying Jackson Lake. This conclusion is supported by a consideration of the legal and equitable factors present in this case.

First, the history of federal involvement in the west is replete with examples of the dedicated pursuit of a policy to encourage the development of water resources. Congress passed statutes such as the Act of March 3, 1897, under which the Reservoir Company acquired its right-of-way, with the specific intent of aiding the development of water resources. As eloquently expressed at the public meeting on September 10, 1984, by Mr. Harold Griffith and Mr. Robert Kula, members of

the Board of Directors of the Reservoir Company, the primary purpose of the reservoir is to provide water to shareholders of the Reservoir Company. Other benefits are secondary to this primary purpose of the grant. In light of this congressional intent and purpose, we question the right of the BLM to convey any rights whatsoever in the residual interests of the United States in the property subject to the right-of-way. If the right does exist, the only permissible patentee is the Reservoir Company as the owner of the dominant right-of-way. Any other disposition would be contrary to the policy and intent of Congress to aid and protect the development of water resources in the arid west, and would also be in derogation of the duty of the United States to protect the interests of its prior grantee.

Secondly, the disposal of lands underlying Jackson Reservoir to other than the Reservoir Company would have the unavoidable effect of creating problems for the Reservoir Company. The amorphous nature of a right-of-way and the accompanying uncertainty as to the scope and extent of the rights of the owner of the land as opposed to the owner of the right-of-way guarantees that problems will exist so long as the title to the property is held by different parties. Conversely, uncertainty, and therefore litigation, can be avoided if the title to the property is consolidated and held by one party. In this case, the Reservoir Company is the only logical patentee of the lands underneath Jackson Reservoir because it owns the right-of-way over it.

This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that there are very few uses of a reservoir which are not inconsistent with the purpose of the grant of the right-of-way. A reservoir, by its very nature, comes close to being an exclusive use of the property upon which it is located. For example, the existence of a permanent structure such as a dam and dike is a total and exclusive use of the public land involved. No other structures can be built on the area covered by the dam and dike, and unauthorized access across such structures must be prohibited to insure that the physical integrity of the structure is not threatened. Likewise, the use of the surface of the reservoir by boats could cause erosion of the dam and dike. Accordingly, the patentee of the land underlying the reservoir acquires very little unless they also own the dominant right-of-way. These factors indicate that public policy is best served by the consolidation of the rights to the property in one entity, thereby avoiding conflict and litigation.

Third, although the State of Colorado obviously has invested resources in the development of recreational facilities at Jackson Lake, its investment is dwarfed by that of the investment of the Reservoir Company in its structures and water rights. Moreover, if the land underlying Jackson Lake is patented to the Reservoir Company, the Reservoir Company will certainly give serious consideration to a lease with the State of Colorado to permit recreational uses of Jackson Lake for the useful life of the existing facilities owned by the State of Colorado. In this manner the equities of the State of Colorado could be protected.

Finally, as pointed out by Messrs. Griffith and Kula, without Jackson Lake there would be no recreation at the site. Accordingly, recreational activities exist as a result of the efforts and expenditures of the Reservoir Company. It would be inequitable to grant to another party any right to benefit from or exert control over the assets of the Reservoir Company. Furthermore, due to the nature of the recreational opportunities offered at Jackson Lake, the cooperation of the Reservoir Company is absolutely essential to the continuation of recreational activities at the site. Without this cooperation, it is conceivable that there will be no lake whatsoever available for recreation.

In accordance with the above, the Jackson Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Company hereby requests that you deny the application of the State of Colorado for a patent for the lands underlying Jackson Reservoir. The Board of Directors of the Jackson Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Company may, in the near future, authorize the submission of an application for a patent of the lands underlying its reservoir pursuant to 43 U.S.C. § 1713 and 43 C.F.R. § 2711.3-2. At the very least, it is imperative that the process for the disposal of these lands not go forward until there has been an adequate settlement of disputes existing between the Reservoir Company and the State of Colorado regarding recreational activities at Jackson Lake. In addition, the existing uncertainty as to the ownership of the land underneath the house owned by the Reservoir Company should be dealt with prior to the disposal of these lands. Otherwise, the existing situation could be complicated even further by subsequent transfers of rights to property in the area.

Sincerely yours,

*Bennett W. Raley*  
Bennett W. Raley  
for  
DAVIS, GRAHAM & STUBBS

Attorneys for Jackson Lake  
Reservoir & Irrigation Company

cc: Board of Directors  
Jackson Lake Reservoir  
and Irrigation Company

## Jackson Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Company

We have decided in the proposed plan to classify Management Unit 309, Jackson Reservoir, for disposal with both public and private resources existing on the land. This classification means that both types of resources are recognized and that discussion between the BLM, the reservoir company, and the State of Colorado must take place before a final resolution occurs on the disposal of the land. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must also occur due to the presence of endangered species habitat on the Federal land involved.



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RICH FERDINANDSEN  
District No. 1  
MARJORIE E. CLEMENT  
District No. 2  
DONALD C. STANBRO  
District No. 3

August 27, 1984

23

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Colorado Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center  
Building 41  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

Jefferson County appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the Bureau of Land Management's Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for BLM managed lands along the front Range of Colorado.

Comments on Management Unit 702 (Eldorado Mountain) in Coal Creek Canyon in Northern Jefferson County (Section Two, Township 2 South, Range 71 West).

The BLM owns surface and mineral right (i.e., crushed stone) to 283.6 acres of land east of Eldorado Mountain in the Coal Creek Canyon area of northern Jefferson County. It is our understanding that the following facts apply to that land:

1. The BLM has salable minerals on the land for which sale of lease of the minerals is possible and that obtaining a BLM permit to mine is also possible.
2. The BLM considers mining on the property to have only minor conflicts with identified values of the land, such values include wildlife, water quality, recreation and open space.

Jefferson County has recently denied a rezoning request for the mining of rock in the immediate vicinity of Management Unit 702. This rezoning request was made by the Flatirons Company of Boulder, Colorado. The Board of County Commissioners considered the value of wildlife, water quality and quantity, recreation, open space, visual impact and nearby residential areas. In their findings, the mining proposal as presented was found to be in major conflict with these factors; therefore, it is requested that the BLM reconsider its management plan for this area.

Should the BLM consider any further applications to purchase or lease the land and minerals in Management Unit 702, it is the position of Jefferson County that, even though the mining operations would occur on federal land, since it would be accomplished by a private company for private gain, local zoning regulations necessarily pertain to the operation.

Comments on Management Units 909 (Cathedral Spires - Sec. 10, Township 7 South, Range 70 West) and 910 (Foxton - Section 20, Township 7 South, Range 70 West) in Southern Jefferson County near the Reynolds Ranch County Open Space Park.

Jefferson County has no objections to the BLM's management philosophy on these lands. The Reynolds Ranch County Open Space Park, which is in the immediate vicinity of Management Units 909 and 910, is managed by the County for its open space, recreation, wildlife, and esthetic values. The County would like to see the BLM lands in the area managed with consideration given to these same values.

Again, thank you for your referral and please advise Jefferson County of any change in status of Management Unit 702 (Eldorado Mountain).

Sincerely,

*Paul E. Hargrave*  
Paul E. Hargrave  
Director, Community Resources

PEH:sp

## Jefferson County

Your comments and others have led us to change the preferred alternative as described in the draft RMP/EIS. The proposed plan combines several of the alternatives from the draft plus input from the recent comment period.

Proposed land status changes on management unit in which you expressed interest are as follows:

Management Unit 702 (Eldorado Mountain) - We recognize your concern over the management of the unit to avoid mining impacts through its recent denial of the rezoning request in the immediate vicinity. We also note the states interest in acquiring the parcel to accomplish those same goals, and a disinterest in acquisition by the USFS. The State Division of Wildlife has expressed interest in the tract due to big game habitat values. The adjacent landowners have expressed interest in acquiring the parcel to consolidate their land holdings. Considering all these factors, we are preposing to designate this unit for Public and/or Private Disposal. This will provide the opportunity for the state, county, and the adjoining landowner to discuss purchase or exchange.

COURTLYN W. HOTCHKISS  
DISTRICT I  
221-7001

NONA THAYER  
DISTRICT II  
221-7002

JAMES D. LLOYD  
DISTRICT III  
221-7003

JOHN MacFARLANE  
Director

LARIMER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
RECREATION DEPARTMENT  
1800 S. County Road 31  
Loveland, Colorado 80537  
800-4077  
226-4617

24

August 1, 1984

Frank Young  
BLM NE Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center  
Bldg. 41, Room 129  
Denver, CO 80225

This letter is in regards to the land declared surplus by your agency near Livermore, Colorado. The parcel is described as Livermore, Sect. 33, T 10 N, R 70 W, 80 acres and is listed as having a preferred alternative of being disposed of by your agency.

Should the land become available, Larimer County is requesting that we become the recipient, for use as a future park area.

Thank You.

Sincerely,

LARIMER COUNTY RECREATION DEPT.

*John MacFarlane*  
John MacFarlane

cc: Larimer County Commissioners  
G. Rex Smith

## Larimer County

The proposed plan has been changed slightly from the draft preferred alternative reflecting Larimer County interest in the Livermore parcel of 80 acres (Section 33, T10N, R70W). The parcel is now identified for public disposal and as the plan explains, gives public agencies priority in acquiring the land.





Rocky Mountain Federation  
of  
Mineralogical Societies, Inc.  
Educational Nonprofit Tax Exempt Organization



25

July 2, 1984

District Manager  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Canon City, Colorado

Subject: DRAFT: Northeast Resource Area  
Resource Management Plan/  
Environmental Impact Statement.  
From: Lew Snow, Sr., President Elect  
Rocky Mountain Federation of  
Mineralogical Societies, Inc.

Gentleman:

The above mentioned report shows a great amount of effort, study and planning went into it's composition. I am sure the environmentalist will be quite pleased. However, I would like to see more concentrated effort put forth in boundary markers. For sure you people who are working right in your own back yards know the extent of these properties, but those of us who only on occasions have to know where they are have a great deal of trouble. Ranchers seem to be more reluctant then ever to give information on boundaries and accesses.

Boundaries more clearly marked especially gates and access roads denoting B.L.M. land when blocked by private properties, efforts on behalf of this would be greatly appreciated by the group I represent, 106 clubs with a membership of 6,822 - appreciative rockhounds and non-professional prospectors.

Sincerely,

"GEMS GALORE IN 94" RMFMS SHOW & CONVENTION  
CABARET THEATER, TULSA COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS, TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
JUNE 8-9-10, 1984, HOSTED BY TULSA ROCK & MINERAL SOCIETY Chairman Land Use

Lew Snow, Sr.,

analyzed in terms of 29 issues. Our comments concern management of the Federal mineral resources in the resource area, which are related mainly to issues 18 - 21.

Brief descriptions of the substantial mineral resources of the resource area (pp. 20-21) are generally adequate, but for a better perspective of their importance, inclusion of the following data may be useful. Several of the most productive metal mining districts in Colorado lie within the area, including those at Idaho Springs, Central City, and Ralston Buttes. The cumulative value of locatable mineral production is several hundred million dollars, and continuing exploration, development, and production at these and several other districts is indicative of the potential of these areas.

Three other important mineral products from the resource area not mentioned are cement, lime, and gypsum. Incidentally, the last paragraph under salable minerals apparently belongs with locatable minerals. (Under certain circumstances, deposits of normally salable minerals would be subject to location under the mining laws, too.)

Oil and gas are correctly listed as the most important economic minerals in the resource area. For perspective, about 450 million barrels of oil and 965 billion cubic feet of gas have been produced. More than 130 million tons of coal (20 percent of the State's total) have been produced and remaining resources are estimated to be 20 to 25 billion tons in the Laramie Formation and 10 to 15 billion tons in the Denver Formation.

We commend you for the analysis of environmental consequences (ch. IV) that describes impacts on mineral resources in terms of availability and mineral potential (pp. 34-37). For this level of analysis, we agree with your selection of mineral potential categories (App. A) and degrees of mineral availability as set forth (pp. 6-8). One reservation: acquired lands should not be considered closed for locatable minerals, unless the intent is not to lease the locatable minerals on these lands. The important point is not whether the land is open for location, but whether the (normally) locatable minerals are available (by location or lease), and this should be shown in the analysis.

On the other hand, it is disconcerting to note that so much of the Federal mineral estate in the resource area is unavailable or available with restrictions (concern areas, or no surface occupancy) under most of the alternatives, including the one preferred. (See tables IV-42 to IV-54.) Although disposal or transfer of the public lands in the resource area may make good sense for other management reasons, the resulting loss or decreased availability of mineral resources must be weighed against those benefits. Such loss is especially significant in areas of high mineral potential. For example, 20,880 acres of 37,170 acres of public land are rated high potential for locatable minerals; all are closed (2,600 acres under the preferred alternative) or lie in concern areas (18,280 acres) where management emphasis will be placed on preserving other important resource values or mitigating damage to them by restricting mineral activities (table IV-47). Similarly, a major portion of the public lands that are rated high potential for oil and gas (9710 acres) are unsuitable (570 acres), or subject to yearlong (7410 acres) or seasonal (590 acres) no surface occupancy restrictions (table IV-54). (We note that more of the larger acreage of subsurface Federal mineral estate rated high potential is available.)

Nevertheless, we suggest that you seek ways to mitigate, or at least discuss more fully, what appears to be a substantial adverse impact, especially on the locatable minerals on public lands in established mining districts. Neither the concluding sections of chapter IV nor the summary chart comparing alternatives (pp. 10-13) describe this impact adequately.

Donald P. Blasko  
Donald P. Blasko

25.

Mineralogical Societies, Inc.; Rocky Mountain Federation of

Although the preferred alternative and now the proposed plan call for eventual transfer or disposal of all public land out of BLM administration, we expect to do some boundary marking and road signing as described on page 9 under Issue 26 Public Information. We have a significant problem identifying survey boundaries of mineral claims and adjacent mineral patents, which involve numerous fractions.



United States Department of the Interior  
BUREAU OF MINES

P. O. BOX 25086  
BUILDING 20, DENVER FEDERAL CENTER  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Intermountain Field Operations Center

26

July 17, 1984

Memorandum

To: Frank Young, Area Manager, Northeast Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management, 10200 West 44th Avenue #222, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033  
From: Chief, Intermountain Field Operations Center  
Subject: Draft Northeast Resource Area Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Personnel of the Intermountain Field Operations Center, Bureau of Mines, have reviewed the draft resource management plan/environmental impact statement for the Northeast Resource Area, Colorado, as you requested

Five alternatives for managing the resources of about 40,000 acres of public land, plus about 615,000 acres of Federal mineral estate, are presented and

26.

Bureau of Mines

Your suggested additions to the minerals sections of the affected environment chapter have been made.

In your sixth paragraph you have a reservation on one of our assumptions concerning locatable minerals. Given that the vast majority of acquired mineral estate is situated within areas classified as having low potential for locatable mineral occurrence, changing the category to reflect the actual access restrictions would cause only a minimal change in the overall rating. However, access restrictions for acquired lands leasing of hardrock minerals would likely be the same as those displayed for oil and gas.

In your last two paragraphs you discuss a concern over what appears to be substantial adverse impact. We have combined the favorability ratings for the subsurface and public land mineral estates. When combined, the ratings appear much more favorable than for public lands alone. Specific to locatable minerals, the large acreage within the "concern area" category gives a favorability rating that is artificially low. This is due to the generalized nature of our knowledge relative to other resource values that may require protection. Minerals management in these areas will necessarily be accomplished on a case-by-case basis. Realistically, actual favorability for



locatable minerals development within the Front Range Mineral Belt is better than the calculated values indicate. Specific to oil and gas, a policy change and correction of a significant error in our calculations give a much better favorability rating. Also, as noted in the draft, seasonal or yearlong no surface occupancy restriction may be reduced or waived at the discretion of the District Manager.

PATRICIA C. MOSCH  
MINING ENGINEER • GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER  
BOX 537  
IDAHO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80452  
(1-303) 567-4565

July 20, 1984

Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
Denver Federal Center  
Building 41, Room 129  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Frank:

Re: Bureau of Land Management Draft Northeast Resource Area Environmental Impact Statement/Resource Management Plan.

I wish to make this response to the draft environmental impact statement on the Northeast Resource Area Management Plan. I am a consulting geological and mining engineer with a number of clients in the Clear Creek and Gilpin County area. All are small independent mine operators. I also work with my husband and son as part of Mosch Exploration & Mining Corp. which is working on several mineral exploration projects in Clear Creek County. Much of the work involves both patented and unpatented mining claims, with the unpatented claims on land currently managed by either the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management.

I am opposed to any of the alternatives listed in the resource management plan that would turn management of BLM lands in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties over to the Forest Service. I would like to see the continuation of current management by the BLM (Alternative A).

Forest Service regulations are less favorable for mineral development than those of the BLM. Access regulations are more difficult and expensive to comply with. I would, personally, prefer to work with the BLM when it comes to permitting a mine. Forest Service regulations are workable, but are often more time consuming than those of the BLM. The degree to which the regulations and the guidelines to enforce those regulations must be complied with often depends on who is in charge in a district. We have been very fortunate in our area to have had District Rangers who have been easy to work with and who have had some understanding of the problems facing the small independent operator or prospector. Since the Forest Service seems to transfer their district rangers (four District Rangers since 1977) and other personnel frequently, there is sometimes a lack of continuity with mine permitting.

If the alternative finally chosen by the BLM includes disposal of BLM lands to the general public or to the county government or other entities, do not separate the mineral rights from the surface. As pointed out in one of the meetings with you, I believe this will only bring problems to the future owners.

I would like to point out that in Management Unit 808-Alps Mountain, the draft impact statement has listed (page 85) the cultural (historic) value of the area as none or no value. I believe this to be in error. The area includes the site of the old mining town of Freeland, numerous historic mines, several graves (with headstones), old cabins, an early arrastra, several horse whips, and the site of the old Bonita Smelter. Portions of many of these are on BLM land.

I would like to see specific review process set up for each parcel of land considered for disposal by the BLM. Perhaps in this way information from surrounding land owners or other individuals knowledgeable about specific areas would be considered before a decision is made.

I hope that these suggestions will be considered in the final management plan selected by the Bureau of Land Management for the Clear Creek and Gilpin County area.

Very truly yours,

*Patricia C. Mosch*

Patricia C. Mosch

Mosch, Patricia C.

The proposed plan reduces significantly the amount of land identified for transfer to the USFS from that in the draft RMP/EIS preferred alternative. Some of the larger contiguous blocks where no specific interest by the public was identified will remain identified for USFS transfer. As you recommended in your next to last paragraph, further specific review will be made for the majority of public land in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties.

As a general policy, lands with unpatented claims will not be sold, though in some instances land may be sold subject to existing mining claims. Land so claimed, if otherwise suitable for disposal, may be made available if a mineral examination proves the claims invalid or an exception is determined to be appropriate and acceptable to the mining claimant. In addition, the transfer of subsurface estate is limited to two situations: first, if no mineral value is identified; or second, if known mineral values exist and a determination is made that the continued reservation of the minerals would preclude or interfere with the appropriate nonmineral development and the nonmineral development is a more beneficial use of the land than mineral development, then the subsurface estate could be purchased at the appraised fair market value. For this reason the transfer of subsurface estate will be handled on a case-by-case basis through analysis including a mineral appraisal.

In regard to Management Unit 808 (Alps Mountain) an error was made as to known historical sites. Thank you for the information which backs up the change to 15B State/Local interest in known sites.



United States Department of the Interior  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE  
655 Parfet Street  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80225

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L7619 (RMR-PC)

JUL 19 1984

Memorandum

To: Area Manager, Northeast Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management, Wheatridge, Colorado

From: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region

Subject: Review of Northeast Resource Area Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) (DES 84/7)

The National Park Service (NPS) has reviewed the subject document and has the following comments.

The planning boundaries of the Northeast Resource Area encompass 21 potential or existing national natural landmarks (19 potential, 1 designated and 1 required). Most of these are not on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). However, portions of two potential national natural landmarks are located on two separate parcels administered by the BLM. These parcels are in Golden Gate State Park (Zone Map 6/7--Unit No. 701), and Platte Canyon (Zone Map 9--Unit No. 911).

We recommend that the RMP/EIS reflect the existence of the two above mentioned potential landmarks. Further planning for the resource area should take into account these potential designations and avoid impacts that would adversely affect the outstanding ecological and geological features of these areas. This is especially needed under the shown preferred alternative for no BLM retention of public lands in the area. Further information on the national natural landmark program may be obtained from Ms. Carole Madison of this office, telephone (303) 234-6443.

Zone Map 5(b) does not reflect the changes of Public Law 96-560 relative to the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park. Public Law 96-560, Section III (c) specifies: "The Federal lands within the administrative jurisdiction of the (BLM) and within the areas referred to as E-2 and GL-3 on the map referred to in subsection (a) shall be transferred to Rocky Mountain National Park \* \* \*." Parcel E-2 contains BLM management unit 510, containing 120 acres, which was included in the park.

*Richard A. Strait*  
for Richard A. Strait

## National Park Service

In response to your recommendation that the existence of the two National Natural landmarks be reflected in the RMP/EIS we agree and have added the designations to Appendix B under the appropriate management units (701 and 911).

The inclusion of Management Unit 510 into the National Park occurred after this plan was well underway but was recognized as an ongoing project. The final reflects the change in administration.

HILL AND HILL  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION  
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO 80522

ALDEN T. HILL  
ALDEN V. HILL

July 20, 1984

P. O. BOX 421  
160 WEST MOUNTAIN AVE.  
TELEPHONE (303) 462-3683

29

Chief of Planning  
Elaine Zielinski  
Bureau of Land Management  
Lands & Renewable Resources  
P. E. C.  
1037 - 20th Street  
Denver, Colorado 80202

Re: The North Poudre Irrigation Company  
Wellington, Colorado - Property of  
the United States of America located  
in Larimer County, Colorado in or  
adjacent to North Poudre Reservoirs

Dear Ms. Zielinski:

As you know, the North Poudre Board of Directors and myself met with the Bureau of Land Management in Wheatridge on May 13, 1983. A copy of a letter written August 11, 1983 is enclosed.

Your records should show that Mr. Robert L. Stieben, the President and Mr. Manuel Pineda, a Director, appeared at the meeting held in Fort Collins, Colorado on June 5, 1984.

As we explained to you, The North Poudre Irrigation Company in Wellington, Colorado is a mutual ditch and reservoir company which has provided water to farmers and ranchers and others for over 75 years in Northern Colorado. It operates 22 reservoirs.

From the discussions and from North Poudre records there is some land the United States owned as a part of Halligan Reservoir and owned as a part of North Poudre Reservoir No. 2, No. 5, No. 6 and No. 15.

As we understand it, the Federal government is still considering giving some of this land to the State of Colorado and selling the remainder.

This property has been an integral part of the North Poudre system for the entire time of its existence. As stated at the meeting, North Poudre wishes to make arrangements so it can either acquire the property or have the opportunity to acquire the property. Arrangements could be made so that the Colorado Division of Wildlife would be able to protect wildlife in these areas if that is desirable. If protection is necessary, it has gone on through all of these years with the assistance of North Poudre. You should not take away the opportunity for North Poudre to acquire this land where it has a legitimate interest and its efforts and the assessments paid by its stockholders have made this property attractive to the State of Colorado.

There are numerous reasons why it is very important for North Poudre to have the right to acquire the land. For example, it needs to control access from a safety standpoint and in connection with the maintenance and operation of its reservoirs; it needs to be in a position so when reservoirs are rehabilitated and if some additional ground is necessary it can quickly use that which has in fact been a part of the reservoir all these years; it should not have outsiders immediately involved in the ownership of lands necessary for the operation and maintenance of the reservoirs.

What can we do to explore North Poudre's acquisition of this land? What statutory rights do you recognize with regard to North Poudre being an adjacent owner and shouldn't it have the right to first try to make acquisition by purchase from the U. S. before lands are given to the State of Colorado? If a purchase arrangement could be worked out with North Poudre, wouldn't that be better for the Federal government than a give away to the State of Colorado?

Finally, I am sending a copy of this letter to Congressman Brown of this District and asking for his assistance and further asking that he discuss this matter with the Secretary of Interior to see what can be done to protect North Poudre's rights.

The agriculture economy has enough problems with having its pleas fall on deaf ears.

Please let us hear where this matter presently stands.

Very truly yours,

*Alden V. Hill*  
ALDEN V. HILL

AVH/th  
Enclosure  
Area Manager  
Northeast Resource Area  
U. S. Department of Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center  
Building 41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Honorable Hank Brown  
United States Congressman  
1510 Longworth Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mr. Robert L. Stieben  
5608 N.E. Frontage Road  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

29.

## North Poudre Irrigation Company

The proposed plan now designates North Poudre reservoir numbers 2, 5, 6, and 15 as public and/or private disposal. The one tract of public land associated with Halligan Reservoir is designated public disposal.

The public and/or private designation means that both types of resource values are recognized and that discussions between the BLM, the reservoir company, and the State of Colorado must take place before a final resolution on the disposal of land occurs.

The Halligan reservoir tract of public land is primarily above the waterline and has significant public values as compared to private as evidenced by proximity to Cherokee State Park and the proposed Phantom Canyon State Park. For these reasons disposal is planned for a public entity probably the State Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division.



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

MAY 9 1984

30

Mr. Frank R. Young, Area Manager  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
10200 West 44th Avenue #222  
Wheatridge, Colorado 80033

Dear Mr. Young:

In response to your letter of May 1984, we have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the Northeast Resource Area Resource Management Plan. Our review was directed to whether the action described in the draft EIS involved matters within our jurisdiction by law or special expertise or had any potential impact on NRC licensed facilities. No potential effects were identified; therefore, we have no specific comments on the draft EIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft document.

Sincerely,

*Richard H. Vollmer*  
Richard H. Vollmer, Director  
Division of Engineering  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

30.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
No response necessary.

Livermore, CO 80536

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
10200 West 44th Ave. #222  
Wheatridge, CO 80033

31

Dear Sir:

I would like to comment on ~~the plan~~  
of The Dept. of The Interior in regard to  
Management Units # 504 and # 505.

It is my opinion that the history of  
management by BLM has permitted  
these units to be maintained as open  
space with a minimum of stock  
grazing with little supervision required.  
Continued BLM management gives  
the best prospect of keeping this land  
undeveloped and in a desired  
natural state.

Sincerely,  
J. Evan Roberts

31.

Roberts, J. Evan

Unit 504 was found to have some public values, therefore, it is  
proposed for public disposal. Larimer County has expressed an  
interest in this tract.

We did not identify public values on unit 505. Since it is a  
small (40 acres) isolated tract with no public access, we are  
proposing that private disposal is in the national interest.

State Representative  
JIM SCHERER  
Box 1210  
Idaho Springs, Colorado 80452  
Home phone: 567-2050  
Business phone: 422-0074  
Capitol phone: 866-2919



COLORADO  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
STATE CAPITOL  
DENVER  
80203

Member:  
Business Affairs and  
Labor Committee  
Education Committee

32

July 25, 1984

Frank Young, Area Manager  
Northeast Resources Area, Bureau of Land Management  
Denver Federal Center, Building #41  
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Young:

I would like to add emphasis to the requests from Clear Creek County and its  
municipalities that BLM land in the county be placed in the category for Spe-  
cial Review.

Every positive development step in the County that I have been involved with;  
such as finding a school site for the school district and attempts to lure  
appropriate business interests to the County, has been frustrated by the lack  
of appropriate private land. We are truly unique in the small amount of pri-  
vate, useable land we have available for any recreation, commercial or residen-  
tial expansion.

Please make sure our options for a future are not shut. Look carefully and  
thoughtfully at our needs.

Sincerely,

*Jim Scherer*  
Jim Scherer

cc: Board of County Commissions  
Georgetown, Colo. 80444

32.

Scherer, Jim (Colorado Housing Representatives)  
See response to Clear Creek County, No. 9.

Southern California Edison Company

P.O. BOX 419  
100 LONG BEACH BLVD.  
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90801

C. J. LOWERISON, JR.  
MANAGER  
OF  
RIGHT OF WAY AND LAND

33

Mr. Frank Young, Area Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Northeast Resource Area  
10200 West 44th Avenue, #222  
Wheatridge, CO 80033

Dear Mr. Young:

SUBJECT: Northeast Resource Area  
Draft RMP/EIS

Southern California Edison Company appreciates the opportunity  
to comment on the above subject draft RMP/EIS.

Based on our review and our current information, we have the  
following comments and recommendations for your consideration.

The Southern California Edison Company and the Western Utility  
Group (WUG) have identified the existing and future energy de-  
mands of the eleven Western States through the year 2020. We  
believe that corridor designation is an important and critical  
element of land use planning and is an important planning tool  
for both land managers and the utility industry.

Identification and designation of corridors in the land manage-  
ment planning process will assure public participation insuring  
that all resource values are identified and considered in their  
selection. Designated corridors should be of sufficient width  
to provide the necessary routing flexibility to avoid or miti-  
gate adverse impacts to environmentally sensitive areas located  
within the corridor.

August 7, 1984

While Southern California Edison Company has not identified any specific corridor requirement that would affect the Northeast Resource Area, we do recommend that corridors be designated in the locations shown by the WUG study to be included in all land use planning.

Thank you for inviting our comments. We hope you will give them your full consideration in the preparation of the final RMP. If further details are needed, please contact Mr. L. R. Salas at (213) 491-2849.

Very truly yours,



33.

## Southern California Edison Company

The need for and value of designating corridors are recognized. The extremely scattered and fractured nature of the surface estate in the Northeast Resource Area made corridor designation by BLM unfeasible. The amount of public land in a hypothetical utility corridor would probably be less than 1 percent in which case the other owners are more critical in corridor location. As the minority participant, we will participate in corridor identification as needed in project specific proposals. No lands have been excluded from utility line development in the proposed plan, but at the same time we expect new developments would approximate the Western Utility group study locations.

John R. Swanson  
P. O. Box 922  
Berkeley, CA 94701

July 13, 1984.

Bureau of Land Management  
Area Manager - Northeast Resource Area  
10200 W. 44th Ave - #222  
Wheatridge, Colorado 80033

Dear Sir:

Please accept my comments, as follows, concerning:

Draft Northeast Resource Area Resource Management Plan  
Environmental Impact Statement

I am acquainted with this area, and am of the firm opinion that the area that this Bureau of Land Management administers in this Northeast Resource Area, contains outstanding wild life, historic, cultural and scenic resources. And in association with other land agencies; wilderness resources of value. Resources, then, of certain national significance. Resources containing natural features of obvious national importance. I believe, as a result, for this Northeast Resource Area, appears to be a program to facilitate the surface and sub-surface resources of the lands managed by this Bureau of Land Management to assume that this Northeast Resource Area is permanently administered as a Commercial Resources Exploitation Land & only. May I suggest that this alternative for Public Lands be adopted. That we citizens may actually have and properly use the surface and sub-surface resources of this Northeast Resource Area. So, then, preserve the lands and the natural features of the lands so as to benefit man and all life on this planet. And to assure that all Public Lands are permanently preserved as natural resources. So preserve scenic vistas, watersheds, wild life, historic, cultural, scenic and wilderness resources. And to restore - preserve all such damaged lands to their natural environment conditions. So acquire all land holdings on all Public Lands. With the exception of any Public Lands. The rapid population growth of such Front Range mountains that open spaces preserved as a living resource to mankind man, and all life. Of the Bureau of Land Management (lands administered by this agency), in this Northeast Resource Area, I urge that some 8,000 acres (land in association with other agencies) be managed - preserved as wilderness. With 40,000 acres managed as wild life - Botanical preserve lands, including (1) some wilderness lands. And, of course, the sub-surface (minerals) estate lands; as surface and sub-surface lands, to be preserved as well. For when we have our natural lands and waters, including wilderness; we have America!

Sincerely,

John R. Swanson

34.

Swanson, John R.

We are in some agreement as to the value of some of the public land in the NERA. Although there are no possible wilderness study areas nor areas adjacent to Forest Service wilderness study areas, we have attempted to transfer management of the high public value lands to agencies which can more efficiently administer them.

We have identified certain lands to be sold to private individuals to improve management of farm irrigation reservoirs and to make land available for residential home development and other human needs.

UNITED FOUR WHEEL  
DRIVE ASSOCIATIONS

of U.S. and CANADA

8900 N. Camino de Anza Tucson, AZ 85704

35

Area Manager, Northeast Resource Area  
Bureau of Land Management - USDI  
10200 W. 44th Ave - #222  
Wheatridge, CO 80033

July 10, 1984

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Sir:

After reviewing your proposed management plan I congratulate you on doing an outstanding job of managing the public lands and resources. Your proposed management alternatives is excellent, and I agree is the best alternative to select for this area.

Your area is a land managers nightmare, with scattered parcels and most of the lands underwater. Your proposal to trade off certain parcels to the adjoining governmental agencies shows wise consideration of the public's concerns over land-use issues.

These trades to the other agencies will have little if any impact to the natural resources or resource users. In fact by consolidating the resource lands everyone concerned will be better off. There will be negligible impact to ORV and recreational 4-wheeling. Most importantly, the tax payers will gain a 67% cost savings over the long term.

Thank you for this opportunity to make these comments.

Sincerely,

  
Stu Bengson  
Director, Land-Use  
UFWDA

RESPECT...PROTECT...AND ENJOY: LAND, WATER, MOUNTAINS, AND SUN RESOURCES

35.

United Four Wheel Drive Associations  
No response necessary.

6/22/84

36

TO: FRANK YOUNG, AREA MANAGER, BLM  
FROM: TOWN OF WARD, MARY KELLOGG, REPRESENTATIVE  
RE: NORTHEAST RESOURCE AREA, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
PLAN/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Recently the Town of Ward responded to a request for information from Boulder County Planner, JOHN HINKELMAN, providing him with Ward's recommendations and considerations regarding disposal of BLM land in the Ward area. We would like to provide you with these considerations and recommendations as well, plus an additional one which was brought to my attention since my reply to Boulder County. The recommendations are as follows:

1. The Town of Ward recommends that BLM land within the town boundaries of Ward be transferred directly to the Town of Ward, to be assumed under the protection and management of the Ward Town Government. (SEE ENCLOSED - LEGAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, TOWN OF WARD)
2. The Town of Ward recommends that BLM lands contiguous with Ward's boundaries also be placed under the Town's jurisdiction. These contiguous lands would be designated "open space" or "green belt", whichever is more appropriate, and in this capacity would serve as a buffer between Ward and the expansion of Indian Peaks Recreational Area. The environmental impact that Indian Peaks has upon people, vegetation, and wildlife that reside in the Ward area deserves long-range consideration. We feel the BLM lands contiguous to Ward's boundaries will provide some protection against the effects of surrounding Ward with recreational areas & parks.

The recommendation continues with a request for special consideration with regards to two Beaver ponds at Ward's western boundary with sharp lines on BLM land. As an aside, we would like to take this

opportunity to inform you that the town government recently took protective action toward these ponds. We have discussed the overuse and misuse of this area with members of your agency in the past. This summer we felt compelled to take protective action by posting a sign requesting no vehicles on the Beaver Ponds' access road. In addition, one of our residents has volunteered to monitor the situation and provide feedback to the town. We trust this expression of our concern for these ponds will meet with your approval.

After I submitted these recommendations to Boulder County, continued discussion of this matter by the town's residents revealed an historical association between Ward and the entire four mile square area designated by you in the Environmental Impact Statement as "management area #602". In fact, this area is the WARD MINING DISTRICT. Three of Ward's springs and their watershed are located on these lands to the north of the town's boundaries. The Ward Community lies to the east of Ward within the district and Grassy Top, the only major agricultural area available to Ward, lies to the south. Daily our residents walk through the entire District, placing Ward in the best position to oversee and manage area #602.

Because we can historical demonstrate and document active participation in the management, use and maintenance of the area, e.g. WARD MINING DISTRICT, we would like to recommend at this time that all BLM lands within the District, "management area #602", be transferred directly to the Town of Ward, to be assumed under the management and property jurisdiction of the Town of Ward.

I believe that during our conversation we had there was mention of an application for acquiring public land. If there is anything we can file out to

provide you with more specific  
information, please push the forms  
or requests to me:

MARY S. KELLOGG  
P.O. Box 138  
WARD, CO. 80481

Sincerely,  
Mary Kellogg

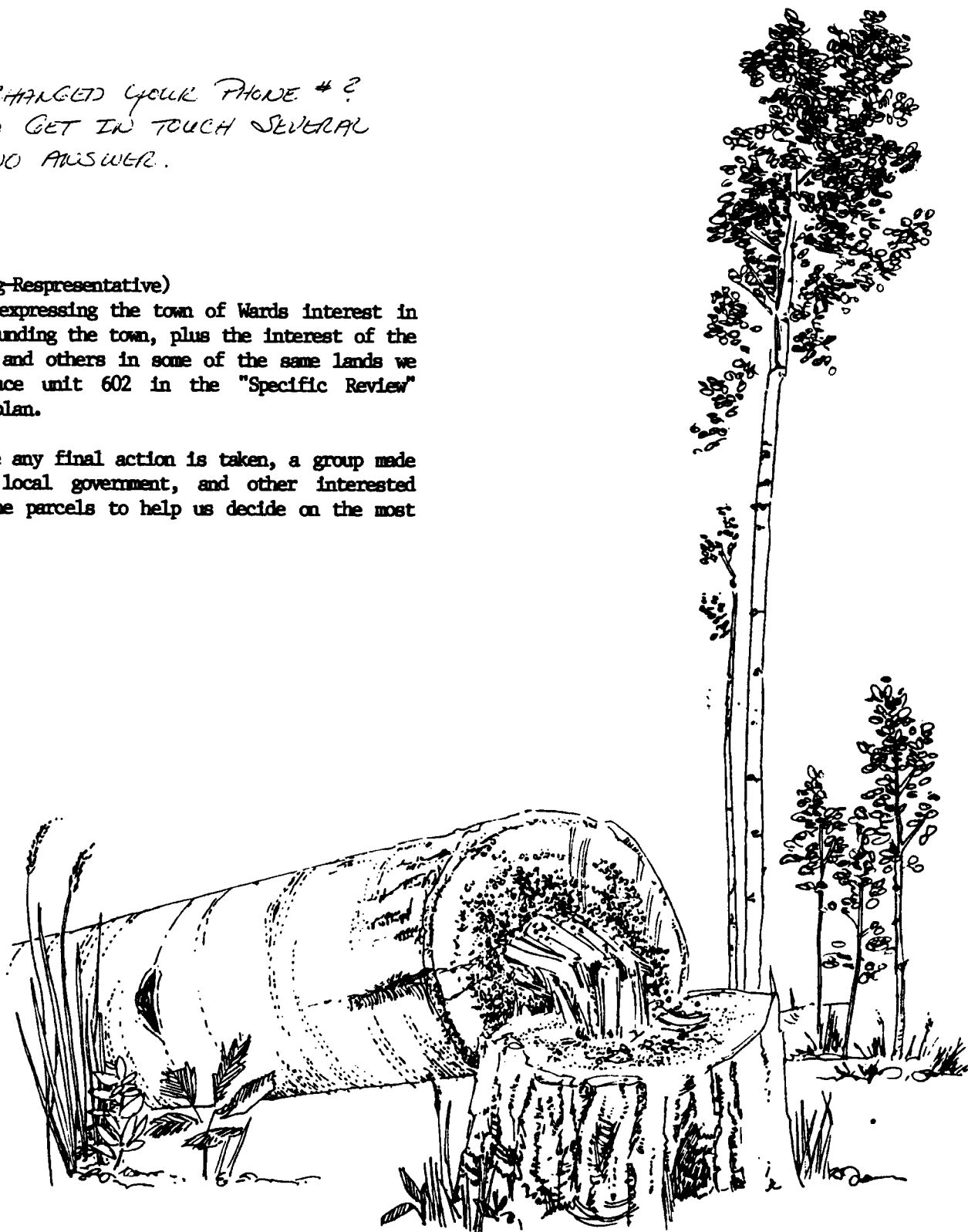
P.S. HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR PHONE #?  
I'VE TRIED TO GET IN TOUCH SEVERAL  
TIMES WITH NO ANSWER.

36.

Ward, Town of (Mary Kellogg-Representative)

Due to your comments expressing the town of Wards interest in  
the public lands surrounding the town, plus the interest of the  
USFS, Boulder County, and others in some of the same lands we  
are proposing to place unit 602 in the "Specific Review"  
category in the final plan.

This means that before any final action is taken, a group made  
up of HM, County, local government, and other interested  
parties will review the parcels to help us decide on the most  
appropriate disposal.



# APPENDIX A — METHODOLOGY

See the draft RMP/EIS.

## APPENDIX B — PROPOSED PLAN FOR PUBLIC LAND

See the draft RMP/EIS for the specific description of all the alternatives (A through E).

### Introduction

These tables describe proposed management for the lands where the surface and subsurface is publicly owned and administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Each decision area is identified by 1) a number which corresponds to a base map (204 = zone 2 unit 04, 1006 = zone 10 unit 06, etc.), 2) a name derived from local geography, and 3) the township, range, and sections where the land is found. Acreage is estimated by sections and totaled.

Refer to Chapter II prescription definitions for explanations of management. The issues and decision choices are organized by the following list.

### LEGEND

1. Land Status
  - A. Retention, Federal
  - B. Disposal, non-Federal
  - C. Specific Review, before disposal
2. Access
  - A. Existing, legal public
  - B. Needed
  - C. None, existing nor needed
3. Wildlife Habitat
  - A. Important, habitat improvement and maintenance
  - B. General, habitat protection
4. Timber and Firewood
  - A. Available, for sustained yield harvest
  - B. Unavailable, limited minor harvest
  - C. Noncommercial, withdrawn from harvest
  - D. Nonforest
5. Livestock Grazing
  - A. Leased, presently for grazing
  - B. Open, to grazing application
  - C. Closed, to grazing
6. Water Quality
  - A. Concern Area, identified
  - B. General, protection
7. Water Sources
  - A. Known, source identified
  - B. None, identified
8. Soil Erosion
  - A. Problem Area, correction
  - B. Stable/Slight, hazard
  - C. Moderate, hazard
  - D. Critical/Severe, hazard
9. Agricultural Use
  - A. Open, to application
  - B. Closed, to application
10. Wildfire
  - A. Cooperative, control agreement needed
  - B. General, agreement not needed
11. Prescribed Burning
  - A. Open, for consideration
  - B. Closed, to prescribed burning

12. Open Space
    - A. Important, open space protected
    - B. General, open space provided
  13. Scenic Quality
    - A. Class I, superior natural scenery
    - B. Class II, highly natural scenery
    - C. Class III, moderately natural scenery
    - D. Class IV, low natural scenery
    - E. Class V, rehabilitation needed
  14. Recreational Opportunity
    - A. SPNM, semiprimitive nonmotorized character
    - B. SPM, semiprimitive motorized character
    - C. Roaded Natural, character
    - D. Rural, character
    - E. Urban, character
  15. Cultural (archaeologic & historic)
    - A. NRHP, National Register of Historic Places
    - B. State/Local, value site
    - C. Limited, value site
    - D. High, potential for sites
    - E. Low, potential for sites
    - F. None, no values
  16. Paleontologic (fossils) Values
    - A. Class Ia, significant fossils located
    - B. Class Ib, high potential for fossils
    - C. Class II, low potential for fossils
    - D. Class III, no potential for fossils
  17. Geologic Features and Hazards
    - A. Concern Area, for feature or hazard identified
    - B. None, identified
  18. Locatable (hardrock) Minerals
    - A. Available, for location of claims
    - B. Concern Area, available with identified minor conflict
    - C. Closed, to location of claims
  19. Salable (sand, gravel, rock) Minerals
    - A. Open, to application
    - B. Concern Area, open with identified minor conflict
    - C. Closed, to application
  20. Coal
    - A. Suitable, for coal leasing
    - B. Open, to application
    - C. Unsuitable, for coal leasing
    - D. None, no coal - closed to application
  21. Oil and Gas
    - A. Standard, stipulations for leasing
    - B. Seasonal, no surface occupancy stipulations
    - C. Yearlong, no surface occupancy
    - D. Open, for case-by-case application review
    - E. Unsuitable, for leasing
  22. Air Quality - A. General, protection
  23. Roads and Trails - A. General, protection
  24. Pests - A. General, control standards
  25. Use Authorizations - A. General, processing standards
  26. Public Information - A. General, program
  27. Unauthorized Use - A. General, elimination and prevention policies
  28. Economics - A. General, analysis standards
  29. Sociology - A. General, analysis standards
- Refer to Chapter II for a complete description of these management categories.
- The proposed plan, specifically, is a combination of Alternative D for some management units and E for the remainder. Since the ultimate goal is to eliminate ELM administration from all these lands, the issue categories assigned to the management units essentially outline interim management for the ELM.
- The following describes the proposed land status change and the interim issue management by management unit.



Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
101. Truckton T14S R61W S35 40.00		1B Disposal/1 2C None 3B General 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10A Cooperative 11A Open 12B General 13D Class IV 14C Roaded Natural 15E Low 16D Class III 17B None 18A Available 19A Open 20B Open 21A Standard 22-29A General

/1 Private.

201. Julesburg T11N R44W S18 34.04		1B Disposal/1 2C None 3B General 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14D Rural 15D High 16B Class Ib 17B None 18A Available 19A Open 20D None 21A Standard 22-29A General
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/1 Private.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
202. Tamarack T10N R48W S22 80.00		1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 3A Important/3 4D Nonforest 5C Closed 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21B Seasonal/4 22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 County road.

/3 Greater prairie chicken.

/4 Surface occupancy allowed between 7/15 and 3/28 only for greater prairie chicken habitat protection.

203. Sedgwick T10N R47W S17 40.00		1B Disposal/1 2C None 3B General 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18A Available 19A Open 20D None 21A Standard 22-29A General
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/1 Public.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
204. Hwy. 63 T6S R52W S7	36.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None/2 3B General 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18A Available 19A Open 20D None 21A Standard 22-29A General

/1 Private.  
/2 Private road.

205. Wray T3N R43W S24 S25	40.00 40.00 <u>80.00</u>	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4D Nonforest 5A Leased/3 B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18C Closed/4 19C Closed 20D None 21B Seasonal/5 22-29A General
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/1 Public.  
/2 Greater prairie chicken.  
/3 S24 leased only. Grazing lease provisions included in disposal.  
/4 Public land order 5061 withdrawn for protection of recreation and wildlife values.  
/5 Surface occupancy allowed between 7/15 and 3/28 only for greater prairie chicken habitat protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
206. Lower Bijou Cr T2N R59W S17	40.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6A Concern Area/3 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21B Seasonal/4 22-29A General

/1 Private.  
/2 Mule deer and raptor habitat.  
/3 Flood plain, provisions included in disposal.  
/4 Surface occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 11/15 only for mule deer and raptor habitat protection.

207. Upper Bijou Cr. T1N R60W S24	40.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6A Concern Area/3 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13D Class IV 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21B Seasonal/4 22-29A General
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/1 Private with USFWS consultation.  
/2 Mule deer, bald eagle, and raptors.  
/3 Flood plain, provisions included in disposal.  
/4 Seasonal occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 11/15 only for bald eagle and raptor nesting habitat protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
208. Washington		1B Disposal/1
T3S R50W		2C None/2
S21	40.00	3B General
S23	120.00	4D Nonforest
	160.00	5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15E Low
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 Private road to S23 only.

209. Bonny		1B Disposal/1
T5S R43W		2A Existing/2
S11	.32	C None
S15	1.60	3A Important/3
	1.92	4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8C Moderate
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14D Rural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18C Closed/4
		19B Concern Area/5
		C Closed
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/6
		E Unsuitable
		22-29A General

/1 Public with USFWS consultation.

/2 County road to the southern lot in S15, private road to the north lot S15 only, all having walking access across DCW lands.

/3 Bald eagle, greater prairie chicken, orange throat darter, mule deer, and waterfowl. South Republican State Wildlife Area and State Recreation Area.

/4 S11-Lot 21 and S15-Lot 13 classified for Recreation and Public Purposes (C-9585); S15-Lot 19 BLM order 12/22/49 withdrawn for Missouri River Basin Reclamation Project, Bonny Reservoir.

/5 S11 open concern area and S15 closed to application.

/6 Surface occupancy of S11 allowed between 7/15 and 3/28 only for greater prairie chicken habitat protection, S15 is closed due to its proximity to Bonny Dam.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
210. Republican River		1B Disposal/1
T5S R45W		2A Existing/2
S27	79.74	C None
S31	40.00	3B General
S32	80.00	4D Nonforest
	199.74	5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16B Class Ib
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 County road to south parcel S32, private road to north parcel S32 only.

211. Arikaree River		1B Disposal/1
T6S R52W		2C None/2
S2	80.00	3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased
		6B General
		7B None
		8C Moderate
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 Private road.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
212. Hugo		1B Disposal/1
T11S R53W		2A Existing/2
S2 133.58		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 County road.

213. Boyero		1B Disposal/1
T13S R52W		2A Existing/2
S28 80.00		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 County road.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
214. Punkin Center		1B Disposal/1
T14S R58W		2C None
S2 40.00		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

215. Karval		1B Disposal/1
T15S R55W		2A Existing/2
S26 120.00		C None
S35 320.00		3A Important/3
T16S R55W		4D Nonforest
S1 151.63		5A Leased
S2 71.50		6B General
	663.13	7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 County road to S26, 35, and 2 only.

/3 Antelope and mule deer. Karval Lake Wildlife Area.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
216. Black Squirrel Cr.		1B Disposal/1
T16S R62W		2C None
S24 40.00		3B General
T17S R62W		4D Nonforest
S1 80.02		5B Open
S9 40.00		6B General
160.02		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

217. Upper Pond CR.		1B Disposal/1
T6S R58W		2C None/2
S6 15.17		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5B open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15E Low
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 Private road.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
218. Steel Fork		1B Disposal/1
T16S R57W		2C None/2
S6 40.00		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private

/2 Private road.

219. Upper Adobe Cr.		1B Disposal/1
T16S R54W		2C None/2
S27 80.00		3B General
T17S R56W		4D Nonforest
S3 80.00		5A Leased/3
S25 120.00		B Open
T17S R55W		6B General
S1 80.73		7B None
S18 76.60		8B Stable/Slight
437.33		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private

/2 Private road to all except S3.

/3 S3 and 25 leased only, provisions included in disposal.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
220. Wild Horse Cr.		1B Disposal/1
T16S R47W		2A Existing/2
S2 76.60		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.  
/2 County road.

221. Cheyenne Wells		1B Disposal/1
T16S R45W		2C None
S22 79.13		3B General
S28 78.90		4D Nonforest
158.03		5A Leased/2
		B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15E Low
		16B Class Ib/3
		C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.  
/2 S22 and 28 leased only, provisions included in disposal.  
/3 S28 class II, S22 class Ib.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
222. W. Pond Cr.		1B Disposal/1
T17S R59W		2C None/2
S35 320.00		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private  
/2 Private road.

223. Pond Cr.		1B Disposal/1
T17S R58W		2C None/2
S14 40.00		3B General
S24 40.00		4D Nonforest
T17S R57W		5B Open
S18 40.00		6B General
S19 26.20		7B None
146.20		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private  
/2 Private road to S14 and 18 only.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
224. Lower Adobe Cr.		1B Disposal/1
T17S R54W		2A Existing/2
S31 324.89		C None
S32 160.00		3B General
484.89		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased/3
		B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 County road to S32, private road to S31.

/3 S31 Leased.

301. Reservoir No. 15	1B Disposal/1
T9N R69W	2C None/2
S4 200.00	3A Important/3
	4D Nonforest
	5C Closed
	6B General
	7B None
	8C Moderate
	9B Closed
	10A Cooperative
	11A Open
	12B General
	13D Class IV
	14C Roaded Natural
	15D High
	16C Class II
	17B None
	18B Concern Area
	19B Concern Area/4
	C Closed
	20D None
	21B Seasonal/5
	C Yearlong
	22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private.

/2 Private road.

/3 Rainbow trout, riparian, pheasants, geese, ducks, antelope, and mule deer.

/4 Closed within R/W C-0123766 only.

/5 No surface occupancy within R/W C-0123766; remainder, surface occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 3/31 only for waterfowl habitat protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
302. Reservoir No. 2		1B Disposal/1
Demmel Lake		2C None/2
T9N R68W		3A Important/3
S30 40.00		4D Nonforest
		5C Closed
		6B General
		7B None
		8C Moderate
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area/4
		C Closed
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/5
		C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private.

/2 Private road.

/3 Warm water fisheries, riparian, pheasants, geese, ducks, and mule deer.

/4 Closed within R/W C-0123767 only.

/5 No surface occupancy within R/W C-0123767; remainder, surface occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 3/31 only for waterfowl habitat protection.

303. Reservoir No.5	1B Disposal/1
T8N R68W	2A Existing/2
S6 78.05	3A Important/3
	4D Nonforest
	5C Closed
	6B General
	7B None
	8C Moderate
	9B Closed
	10A Cooperative
	11A Open
	12B General
	13C Class III
	14C Roaded Natural
	15D High
	16C Class II
	17B None
	18B Concern Area
	19B Concern Area/4
	C Closed
	20D None
	21B Seasonal/5
	C Yearlong
	22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private.

/2 Private road to southern end and county road to northeast corner.

/3 Warm water fisheries, riparian, pheasants, geese, ducks, and mule deer.

/4 Closed within R/W C-0123767 only.

/5 No surface occupancy within R/W C-0123767; remainder, surface occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 3/31 only for waterfowl habitat protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
304. Reservoir No.6		1B Disposal/1
T8N R68W		2C None/2
S6 80.00		3A Important/3
S8 80.00		4D Nonforest
160.00		5C Closed
		6B General
		7B None
		8C Moderate
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area/4
		C Closed
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/5
		C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private.

/2 Private road to the northern parcel only.

/3 Warm water fisheries, riparian, pheasants, geese, ducks, and mule deer.

/4 Closed within R/W C-0123767 only.

/5 No surface occupancy within R/W C-0123767; remainder, surface occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 3/31 only for waterfowl habitat protection.

305. Windsor Reservoir and Reservoir No.8		1B Disposal/1
T8N R68W		2C None/2
S18 80.00		3A Important/3
T8N R69W		4D Nonforest
S24 40.00		5A Closed
120.00		6B General
		7B None
		8C Moderate
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Private

/2 Submerged land.

/3 Warm water fisheries and waterfowl.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
306. Black Hollow Reservoir		1B Disposal/1
T8N R67W		2A Existing
S34 80.00		3A Important/2
		4D Nonforest
		5C Closed
		6B General
		7B None
		8C Moderate
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private.

/2 Warm water fisheries, riparian, pheasants, geese and ducks, State Fishing Area.

307. Riverside Reservoir		1B Disposal/1
T5N R61W		2A Existing/2
S31 240.45		3A Important/3
T4N R62W		4D Nonforest
S1 291.63		5A Leased/4
S2 40.00		C Closed
S11 200.00		6B General
S12 640.00		7B None
S13 160.00		8B Stable/Slight
T4N R61W		9B Closed
S5 320.00		10B General
S6 659.55		11A Open
S7 404.23		12B General
S8 120.00		13C Class III
3075.86		14B SPM/5
		15B State/local
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area/6
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		C Closed
		20D None
		21C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public with USF&WS consultation.

/2 County road to S8, public easement to S7, BLM administrative easement to S31 and S1 in progress, private road to S12 and 13.

/3 Federal endangered bald eagle, state endangered white pelican nesting and feeding, warm water fisheries, water birds and riparian.

/4 Sections 12 and 13 land above waterline leased, west of county road S8 closed, remainder open.

/5 Intensive recreation for wetland wildlife, fisheries, and beaches.

/6 S1/2NW of S5 and SESE of S12 closed by Executive order 5593 and rights-of-way C-17321 to the location of mining claims for non-metaliferous minerals.



Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
308. Empire Reservoir		1B Disposal/1
T3N R61W		2C None/2
S1 120.91		3A Important/3
T4N R61W		4D Nonforest
S25 120.00		5C Closed
S35 500.00		6B General
T4N R60W		7B None
S31 148.84		8B Stable/Slight
889.75		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area/4
		C Closed
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/5
		C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private with USF&WS consultation.

/2 Private road, mostly submerged land with Colorado Division of Wildlife access.

/3 Federally endangered bald eagle, state endangered white pelican feeding, warm water fisheries, waterfowl and riparian.

/4 Closed within rights-of-way D-013729 only.

/5 No surface occupancy within rights-of-way D-013729; remainder, surface occupancy allowed between 4/15 and 11/15 only for bald eagle habitat protection.

309. Jackson Reservoir		1B Disposal/1
T5N R60W		2A Existing/2
S14 280.00		3A Important/3
S15 440.00		4D Nonforest
S22 600.00		5C Closed
S23 350.00		6B General
S27 120.00		7B None
1790.00		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural/4
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		C Closed/5
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21C Yearlong/6
		E Unsuitable
		22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private with USF&WS consultation.

/2 Jackson Lake State Park access.

/3 Bald eagle, white pelican feeding, warm water fisheries, waterfowl and riparian.

/4 Intensive recreation of fishing, wetland wildlife, and beach.

/5 SENW of S27 closed to location.

/6 SENW of S27 unsuitable.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
310. Goodrich		1B Disposal/1
T4N R59W		2C None
S6 48.13		3A Important/2
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18C Closed/3
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/4
		22-29A General

/1 Private (Reclamation withdrawal problem) with USF&WS consultation.

/2 Federally endangered bald eagle, mule deer/white tail, small game, and riparian.

/3 BLM order 12/22/49 withdrawn for Missouri Basin Reclamation Project.

/4 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/15 and 11/15 only for bald eagle habitat protection.

311. Bijou No. 2 Reservoir		1B Disposal/1
T4N R59W		2C None/2
S21 40.00		3A Important/3
S22 40.00		4D Nonforest
S27 200.00		5C Closed
280.00		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/ Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18C Closed/4
		19B Concern Area/5
		C Closed
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/6
		C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Private (Reclamation withdrawn problem) with USF&WS consultation.

/2 Private road.

/3 Waterfowl, bald eagle, and riparian.

/4 BLM order 12/22/49 withdrawn for Missouri Basin Reclamation Project.

/5 Closed with rights-of-way D-010670, E1/2NWSE, and NWSEW of S27 only.

/6 No surface occupancy within rights-of-way D-010670, E1/2NWSE, and NWSEW of S27; surface occupancy allowed between 4/15 and 11/15 for bald eagle habitat protection outside of the rights-of-way D-010670.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
312. Snyder		1B Disposal/1
T4N R56W		2C None
S14 40.00		3A Important/2
		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14A SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 Mule deer/white tail, waterfowl, riparian, and small game  
Chartier and Berry Wildlife Areas.

313. Prewitt Reservoir		1B Disposal/1
T4N R54W		2A Existing/2
S1 315.40		3A Important/3
S12 320.00		4D Nonforest
635.40		5B Open/4
		C Closed
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area/5
		C Closed
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/6
		C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private with USF&WS consultation.

/2 County road to S1 only.

/3 Bald eagle, white pelican, waterfowl, warm water fisheries,  
and riparian.

/4 S1 closed for riparian area protection and offshore.

/5 Closed within R/W S-016189 and section 1 only.

/6 No surface occupancy in section 1 nor within R/W S-016189,  
remainder of section 12 surface occupancy allowed between  
4/15 and 11/15 only for bald eagle habitat protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
314. Atwood		1B Disposal/1
T7N R53W		2C None
S26 40.00		3A Important/2
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/3
		22-29A General

/1 Public with USF&WS consultation.

/2 Mule deer/white tail, bald eagle, waterfowl, small game, and  
riparian. Luft Wildlife Area.

/3 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/15 and 11/15 only for  
bald eagle habitat protection.

315. North Sterling		1B Disposal/1
Reservoir		2A Existing/2
T9N R53W		3A Important/3
S3 321.18		4D Nonforest
S4 80.00		5C Closed
S9 200.00		6B General
S10 80.00		7B None
681.18		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM/4
		C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21C Yearlong
		22-29A General

/1 Public and/or private.

/2 County road to all but 2 small parcels, in S3 and 10, of  
6 total. Colorado Division of Wildlife access to all by  
boat.

/3 Warm water fisheries, white pelican, waterfowl, mule deer  
and riparian. Wildlife Area.

/4 S1/2 of S3 Roaded Natural, remainder SPM.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
316. Dorsey T11N R47W S28 40.00		1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6A Concern Area/3 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19C Closed 20D None 21B Seasonal/4 22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 Waterfowl, mule deer/white tail, small game, and riparian.  
Tamarack Wildlife Area.

/3 Flood plain.

/4 Surface occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 12/15 only for mule deer and waterfowl habitat protection.

317. Julesburg Reservoir T11N R47W S18 159.24	1B Disposal/1 2C None/2 3A Important/3 4D Nonforest 5C Closed 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14D Rural 15D High 16B Class Ib 17B None 18B Concern Area 19C Closed 20D None 21C Yearlong 22-29A General
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/1 Private with USF&WS consultation.

/2 Boat access through Colorado Division of Wildlife.

/3 Bald eagle, white pelican, waterfowl, and warm water fish.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
401. Crow Creek T11N R62W S12 120.00		1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 3A Important/3 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13D Class IV 14C Roaded Natural 15E Low 16B Class Ib/4 D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20B Open 21D Open 22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 County road.

/3 Antelope and raptors.

/4 Class Ib east of county road and Class III west.

402. George Creek T11N R55W S8 80.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4D Nonforest 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15E Low 16B Class Ib 17A Concern Area/3 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open/2 22-29A General
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/1 Private.

/2 Raptors.

/3 Isolated mesas near High Plains Escarpment Geologic Feature.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
403. Two Mile Creek		1B Disposal/1
TLON R55W		2C None
S21 40.00		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

404. Wildcat Creek		1B Disposal/1
T6N R58W		2C None
S26 40.00		3B General
T5N R58W		4D Nonforest
S22 40.00		5A Leased
S23 80.00		6B General
S27 80.00		7B None
240.00		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15E Low
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
501. Wyoming Border		1B Disposal/1
T12N R70W		2C None
S22 34.40		3A Important/2
		4C Noncommercial
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/3
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 Mule deer and antelope.

/3 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/1 and 12/15 only for protection of mule deer habitat.

502. Cherokee Park		1B Disposal/1
T11N R71W		2C None/2
S30 121.55		3A Important/3
S34 80.00		4C Noncommercial/4
201.55		D Nonforest
		5A Lease/5
		B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/6
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 Private road to S34.

/3 Mule deer, riparian, brown trout fishery, elk, and black bear. Cherokee State Wildlife Area and Park.

/4 S30 forested.

/5 S34 leased.

/6 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/1 and 12/15 only, for mule deer habitat protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
503. Rabbit Creek		1B Disposal/1
T10N R71W		2C None
S30 40.00		3A Important/2
		4C Noncommercial
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13B Class II
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/3
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 Mule deer, black bear and elk. Cherokee Wildlife Area.

/3 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/1 and 12/15 only,  
for protection of mule deer habitat.

504. Livemore		1B Disposal/1
T10N R70W		2A Existing/2
S33 80.00		3B General
		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased/3
		B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 County road.

/3 NESW S33 leased.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
505. Rufner Camp		1B Disposal/1
T10N R70W		2C None
S12 40.00		3A Important/2
		4D Nonforest
		5A Leased
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17A Concern Area/3
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/4
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 Mule deer and antelope.

/3 Rock outcrops showing monoclinial structure.

/4 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/1 and 12/15 only, for  
protection of mule deer habitat.

506. Hewett Gulch		1A Retention/1
T9N R71W		2C None/2
S23 160.00		3A Important/3
		4C Noncommercial
		D Nonforest
		5A Leased
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 USFS.

/2 Walking access from USFS.

/3 Mule deer, black bear and elk.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
507. Owl Creek		1B Disposal/1
T8N R69W		2C None
S6 168.90		3A Important/2
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16B Class Ib/3
		C Class II
		D Class III
		17A Concern Area/4
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 Mule deer and antelope.

/3 Morrison formation outcrop Class Ib.

/4 Outcrop forming Dakota Hogback and presence of block-glide landslides.

508. Goat Hill		1B Disposal/1
T8N R69W		2C None
S19 44.78		3A Important/2
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17A Concern Area/3
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/4
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 Mule deer, osprey, brown trout fishery, and riparian, associated with the State Wildlife Area.

/3 Tilted sedimentary rocks and formation boundaries.

/4 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/1 and 12/15 only, for protection of mule deer habitat.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
509. Masonville		1B Disposal/1
T6N R70W		2A Existing/2
S10 3.60		C None
S11 10.00		3A Important/3
13.60		4C Noncommercial
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/4
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 County road to S10.

/3 Mule deer and elk.

/4 Surface occupancy allowed between 4/1 and 12/15 only, for protection of mule deer habitat.

510. Castle Mtn.		1A Retention/1
T5N R73W		2C None
S23 120.00		3A Important/2
		4C Noncommercial
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13B Class II
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18C Closed
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 National Park Service. Note: This action has taken place.

/2 Mule deer and elk.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
511. Gianttrack Mtn.		1A Retention/1
T4N R73W		2C None
S3 68.00		3A Important/2
		4B Unavailable
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 USFS.

/2 Mule deer and elk.

512. Fish Creek		1A Retention/1
T4N R72W		2C None
S7 40.00		3A Important/2
		4B Unavailable
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18A Available
		19A Open
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 USFS.

/2 Mule deer and elk.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
513. St. Vrain		1A Retention/1
T3N R71W		B Disposal
S10 40.35		2C None/2
S11 80.00		3A Important/3
S13 114.10		4B Unavailable/4
S14 246.44		D Nonforest
S22 120.00		5A Leased
S23 80.00		6B General
681.15		7A Known/5
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important/6
		13C Class III/7
		D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16C Class II
		D Class III/8
		17B None
		18B Concern Area/9
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/10
		22-29A General

/1 S22 and 23 to USFS. S10,11,13 and 14 public with USF&WS consultation.

/2 S10 private road. Walking access from USFS.

/3 Bighorn sheep, black bear, elk, bald eagle, beaver, mule deer and turkey.

/4 All sections mixed forest and nonforest.

/5 Spring in S10, 2 springs in S14.

/6 S13 and 14 only.

/7 S10, 11,13 and parts of S14, 22, 23 Class III.

/8 Class II in S13, 23 and part of 14.

/9 S10 C-17321 public water reserve - closed to mineral entry for nonmetaliferous minerals only; S11 SESEW Executive Order 3/15/1919 withdrawn for Power Site Reserve 715, SESE also C-0124036 classified for R&PP, S13 C-0125036 classified for R&PP, lot 3 also Secretarial Order 9/17/1943 Power Site classification 343, lots 1 & 2 also withdrawn for Power Site Reserve 356 by Executive Order 5/27/1914; S22,S1/2SE and S23 Executive Order 3/21/1914 withdrawal for Power Site Reserve 427; S14, lots 1,6, and 7 withdrawn for Power Site Reserve 256 by Executive Order 5/27/1913.

/10 Surface occupancy allowed between 7/1 and 12/15 only, for protection of bighorn sheep in S10 and between 7/1 and 12/15 only, for protection of elk and bighorn sheep elsewhere.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
514. Stone Canyon		1B Disposal/1
T3N R70W		2A Existing/2
S8 40.00		3A Important/3
		4D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6B General
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II
		17A Concern Area/4
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

- /1 Public.
- /2 County road.
- /3 Elk and mule deer.
- /4 Crest of Dakota Hogback.

601. Left Hand Cr.		1B Disposal/1
T2N R71W		2C None/2
S26 80.00		3A Important/3
		4B Unavailable
		5C Closed
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13C Class III
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18C Closed/5
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

- /1 Public (powersite reservation problem).
- /2 Walking access from USFS.
- /3 Mule deer and elk.
- /4 Boulder Municipal Watershed. Boulder County Recreation Area.
- /5 Powersite reservation.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
602. Ward		1C Specif. Review
T1N R73W		2C None/1
S1 200.00		3A Important/2
S12 250.00		4A Available/3
T1N R72W		B Unavailable
S6 200.00		C Noncommercial
S7 200.00		D Nonforest
	850.00	5C Closed
		6A Concern Area/4
		7A Known/5
		8A Problem Area
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13C Class III
		D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		15A NRHP/6
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area/7
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open/8
		E Unsuitable
		22-29A General

- /1 Partial access exists.
- /2 Elk, Lefthand Creek riparian and brook trout.
- /3 Portions in all four sections.
- /4 Boulder Municipal Watershed.
- /5 Three springs of importance.
- /6 Switzerland Mt. NRHP, Historic Railroad, ORV closure.
- /7 SENW S6 and lot 9 closed to location of nonmetaliferous minerals by Public Water Reserve.
- /8 S1/2S1/2 S1 and N1/2N1/2 S12 unsuitable within incorporated town of Ward.



Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
603. Gold Hill		1C Specif. Review
T1N R72W		2C None/1
S11 20.00		3A Important/2
S12 150.00		4A Available
S13 480.00		5C Closed
S14 6.00		6A Concern Area/3
S24 200.00		B General
T1N R71W		7B None
S5 115.00		8B Stable/Slight
S6 110.00		9A Open
S7 285.00		10A Cooperative
S8 160.00		11A Open
S9 50.00		12A Important
S15 20.00		13C Class III
S16 2.00		D Class IV
S17 5.00		14B SPM
S18 300.00		C Roaded Natural
S19 170.00		15B State/Local
S20 5.00		16D Class III
S21 6.00		17B None
S22 16.00		18B Concern Area/4
2100.00		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21A Standard/5
		B Seasonal
		D Open
		22-29A General

/1 Partial access exists.

/2 Elk, mule deer, Lefthand Creek riparian, Fourmile Canyon riparian.

/3 North portion is in Boulder Municipal Watershed. Four short lengths of flood plains totaling 1 1/2 miles.

/4 Lot 49 S21 closed by C-083388 classification for recreation and public purposes, portions of S18 and 19 closed by C-083523 classification.

/5 7/1 - 11/15 surface occupancy in S22, T1N R71W for Bighorn Sheep protection all in T1N R72W open. Remainder standard.

604. Kossler Lake		1B Disposal/1
T1S R71W		2C None/2
S10 80.00		3A Important/3
		4B Unavailable
		5C Closed
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area/5
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 Walking access from USFS.

/3 Elk, mule deer and black bear.

/4 Secondary stream to the Boulder Municipal Watershed.

/5 SWNW of S10 closed only.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
605. Gross Reservoir		1B Disposal/1
T1S R71W		2A Existing/2
S21 127.66		3A Important/3
S28 77.91		4A Available
S29 116.22		B Unavailable
321.79		5C Closed
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13C Class III
		D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural
		D Rural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18C Closed/1
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21A Standard
		22-29A General

/1 Public (powersite reservation problem).

/2 County road and walking from USFS.

/3 Elk, mule deer, black bear, golden eagle, riparian, and rainbow trout.

/4 Boulder Municipal Watershed. Two short lengths of flood plain totaling 1/2 mile.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
606. Boulder Creek		1B Disposal/1
T1S R71W		2A Existing/2
S25 39.89		3A Important/3
S26 248.73		4B Unavailable
S27 122.29		D Nonforest
S34 39.71		5C Closed
S35 484.28		6A Concern Area/4
934.90		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12B General
		13B Class II/5
		C Class III
		D Class IV
		14B SPM/6
		C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16C Class II/7
		D Class III
		17A Concern Area/8
		18B Concern Area/9
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area/10
		C Closed
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/11
		22-29A General

- /1 Public (S25 and SWSW S26 classified powersite, powersite reservation SWNE and SW of S26, and NE/2SE of S27).
- /2 County road to portions, walk to most.
- /3 Mule deer, black bear, golden eagle, rainbow trout, and riparian.
- /4 Boulder Municipal Watershed. Three short lengths of flood plain totaling 1 mile.
- /5 SSW S26, S25, portion of S35 Class II.
- /6 All 1/4 mile south of creek SPM.
- /7 S25 Class III only.
- /8 Eldorado Canyon geologic feature.
- /9 S25; S26; S27 SE/2NE; closed only.
- /10 S25 closed.
- /11 Surface occupancy allowed in S25 between 7/1 and 12/15 for raptor and mule deer protection; and in S26, 27, 34 and 35 between 4/1 and 12/15 for mule deer protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
701. Golden Gate		1B Disposal/1
State Park		2C None
T2S R71W		3A Important/2
S31 280.00		4A Available
		B Unavailable
T2S R72W		5C Closed
S14 200.00		6B General
S35 40.00		7B None
520.00		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13C Class III
		14C Roaded Natural/3
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18C Closed
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 Public, classified for disposal to the Golden Gate Canyon State Park and application for R&PP.
- /2 Elk, mule deer, and riparian (S14).
- /3 National Natural Landmark.

702. Eldorado Mtn.		1B Disposal/1
T2S R71W		2C None
S2 283.60		3A Important/2
		4B Unavailable
		D Nonforest
		5C Closed
		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10B General
		11A Open
		12B General
		13D Class IV
		14B SPM
		15D High
		16C Class II/4
		D Class III
		17A Concern Area/5
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/6
		22-29A General

- /1 Public and/or private.
- /2 Mule deer, black bear, mountain lion, and riparian.
- /3 Secondary stream to the Boulder Municipal Watershed.
- /4 Portion of Lot 2 Class II only.
- /5 Eldorado Shear Zone geologic hazard in Lot 4.
- /6 4/1-12/15 seasonal occupancy for mule deer habitat protection.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
801. Central City		1C Specif. Review
Black Hawk		2A Existing/1
T3S R72W		3A Important/2
S6	0.45	4B Unavailable
S7	33.67	D Nonforest
T3S R73W		5B Open
S11	108.95	6A Concern Area/3
S12	72.80	7B None
	<u>215.87</u>	8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14E Urban
		15A NRHP
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 Scattered tracts, many with county road access.

/2 Mule deer.

/3 Pollution problem.

802. Gilpin		1C Specif. Review
T2S R72W		2A Existing/1
S31	31.58	C None
S32	2.00	3A Important/2
T3W R72W		4A Available
S8	37.50	B Unavailable
S17	309.00	D Nonforest
S18	202.41	5A Leased/3
S20	40.00	B Open
S21		6A Concern Area/4
S22	1.19	7A Known/5
T3S R73W		8B Stable/Slight
S1	325.39	9B Closed
S2	146.45	10A Cooperative
S13	92.21	11A Open
S14	53.99	12A Important/6
S23	123.88	13B Class II/6
S24	200.00	C Class III
	<u>1565.60</u>	D Class IV
		14C Roaded Natural/7
		15B State /Local
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 Some tracts with existing roads but closed, others with county road access.

/2 Mule deer except north of Highway 119 and Central City S1, 31, and 36, four sections of riparian on Russell Gulch, and North Fork Clear Creek (and tributaries).

/3 Three leases covering 600 acres.

/4 North Fork Clear Creek Municipal Watershed, 4 flood plain sections along the North Fork Clear Creek, pollution problem.

/5 Spring in S18 T3S R72W.

/6 Class II corridor along highway 119 and Maryland Mountain.

/7 Trail riding permit.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
803. Clear Creek		1B Disposal/1
T3S R71W		2A Existing/2
S33	160.00	C None
S34	80.00	3A Important/3
	<u>240.00</u>	4B Unavailable
		C Noncommercial
		D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13C Class III
		14D Rural
		15C Limited
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/5
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21B Seasonal/6
		22-29A General

/1 Private.

/2 County road to the S33 tract, none to S34.

/3 Turkey, mule deer, riparian, and brown trout.

/4 1 mile flood plain along Clear Creek, pollution problem.

/5 Clear Creek Canyon Geologic Feature of importance.

/6 Surface occupancy between 8/1 and 3/31 only for protection of turkey habitat.

804. Santa Fe Mtn.		1A Retention/1
T4S R72W		2C None
S5	40.00	3A Important/2
S18	19.76	4B Unavailable
	<u>59.76</u>	5B Open
		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important/4
		13B Class II/4
		C Class III
		14B Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 USFS.

/2 Mule deer and elk.

/3 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.

/4 S5 is Class II.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
805. Idaho Spr.		1C Specif. Review
T3S R73W		2A Existing/1
S25	40.00	3A Important/2
S26	40.00	4B Unavailable
S34	10.00	D Nonforest
S35	150.00	5B Open
S36	300.00	6A Concern Area/3
	<u>540.00</u>	7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14E Urban
		15C Limited
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 County road access to much of the land, scattered tracts lacking roads.

/2 Mule deer, mountain lion, and one short riparian section in Virginia Canyon.

/3 Pollution problem.

806. County Divide		1C Specif. Review
T4S R72W		2A Existing/1
S1	80.00	C None
S2	230.00	3A Important/2
S3	80.00	4B Unavailable
T3S R72W		C Noncommercial
S26	145.00	D Nonforest
S27	195.00	5A Leased/3
S30	150.00	B Open
S32	80.00	6A Concern Area/4
S33	120.00	7B None
S34	175.00	8B Stable/Slight
T3S R73W		9B Closed
S21	150.00	10A Cooperative
S22	145.00	11A Open
S23	5.00	12A Important/5
S25	145.00	13B Class II/5
S26	45.00	C Class III
S27	45.00	D Class IV
S34	20.00	14D Rural
S35	5.00	15D High
S36	30.00	16D Class III
	<u>1745.00</u>	17A Concern Area/6
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 County road access to most tracts, S26, 27 and 32 lack roads, scattered tracts lack roads.

/2 Mule deer, mountain lion north of Idaho Springs, and Clear Creek riparian and brown trout.

/3 One lease covering 500 acres.

/4 Three flood plain sections along Clear Creek, pollution problem.

/5 Class II except the east side of summit peak (class IV) and York Gulch scattered tracts (class III).

/6 Floyd Hill Slump Geologic Hazard and Clear Creek Canyon Geologic Feature of importance east of Idaho Springs.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
807. Silver to Fall Cr.		1C Specif. Review
T3W R73W		2A Existing/1
S19	320.00	C None
S20	310.00	3A Important/2
S21	200.00	4A Available
S28	140.00	B Unavailable
S29	100.00	C Noncommercial
S30	10.00	D Nonforest
T3S R74W		5A Leased/3
S20	40.00	6A Concern Area/4
S21	240.00	7B None
S22	435.00	8B Stable/Slight
S23	410.00	9B Closed
S24	275.00	10A Cooperative
S27	70.00	11A Open
S28	145.00	12A Important/5
	<u>2695.00</u>	13B Class II/5
		14D Rural/6
		15B State/Local/6
		D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area/7
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 Some county road access, Elephant Hill area lacking access roads.

/2 Mule deer, bighorn sheep, elk calving, two Red Tail Hawk nesting areas, mountain lion on the western section, and 3 riparian sections: Mill Creek, Spring Gulch, and Fall River; Brook Trout in Mill and Fall Creeks.

/3 One lease covering 1100 acres.

/4 Pollution problem.

/5 Class II except some west of Mill Creek near Red Elephant Hill.

/6 Historic Arastra just north of Dumont.

/7 North of Dumont 40 acres are classified for R&PP lease closed to location.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
808. Alps Mtn.		1C Specif. Review
T3S R74W		2A Existing/1
S35	100.00	3A Important/2
S36	90.00	4A Available
T3S R73W		B Unavailable
S30	40.00	D Nonforest
S31	230.00	5B Open
S32	145.00	6A Concern Area/3
S33	140.00	7B None
S34	30.00	8B Stable/Slight
S35	20.00	9B Closed
T4S R73W		10A Cooperative
S3	100.00	11A Open
S4	260.00	12A Important/4
S5	340.00	13B Class II/4
S6	300.00	14D Rural
	<u>1795.00</u>	15B State/Local/5
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/6
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 Some county road access, scattered tracts with existing roads but closed.  
/2 Elk, deer, turkey, riparian along Trail Creek.  
/3 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.  
/4 Class II except area between trail Creek and Alps road.  
/5 Town of Freeland, mines, graves, cabins, arastra, horse hames, and Bonita Smelter.  
/6 Landslide geologic hazard deposits between trail Creek and Alps Mtn.

809. Silver Mtn.		1C Specif. Review
T3S R73W		2C None/1
S28	100.00	3A Important/2
S29	180.00	4A Available
S30	160.00	B Unavailable
S33	30.00	C Noncommercial
S34	50.00	D Nonforest
T3S R74W		5B Open
S25	340.00	6A Concern Area/3
S26	170.00	7B None
S27	50.00	8B Stable/Slight
S33	70.00	9B Closed
S34	400.00	10A Cooperative
S35	340.00	11A Open
S36	60.00	12A Important
T4S R74W		13B Class II
S4	460.00	14D Rural
	<u>2450.00</u>	15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 Some county road access, some closed existing roads, scattered tracts lack roads.  
/2 Mule deer, bighorn, and Clear Creek riparian, brown and rainbow trout.  
/3 Two flood plain sections along Clear Creek, pollution problem.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
810. Empire		1C Specif. Review
T3S R74W		2A Existing/1
S28	60.00	C None
S29	150.00	3A Important/2
	<u>210.00</u>	4A Available
		B Unavailable
		D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14D Rural
		15C Limited
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 County road.  
/2 Mule deer and bighorn sheep.  
/3 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.

811. Empire NW		1A Retention/1
T3S R74W		2B Needed/2
S20	170.00	3A Important/3
		4A Available
		B Unavailable
		D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 USFS.  
/2 Access acquisition in progress.  
/3 Mule deer, mountain lion, and bighorn sheep.  
/4 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
812. Mad Creek		1A Retention/1
T3S R74W		2B Needed/2
S20	140.00	3A Important/3
S29	140.00	4A Available
	<u>280.00</u>	B Unavailable
		D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14D Rural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 USFS.

/2 Access acquisition in progress.

/3 Mule deer and bighorn sheep.

/4 Mad Creek Municipal Watershed.

813. Lincoln Mtn.		1A Retention/1
T3S R74W		2C None/2
S29	160.00	3A Important/3
S32	390.00	4A Available
	<u>550.00</u>	B Unavailable
		D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/5
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 USFS.

/2 Private roads.

/3 Bighorn sheep, riparian along Bard Creek and brook trout.

/4 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.

/5 Landslide geologic hazard deposits between Lincoln Mtn. and Bard and West Fork Clear Creeks.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
814. Douglas Mtn.		1C Specif. Review
T3S R74W		2C None
S28	40.00	3A Important/1
S33	100.00	4B Unavailable
S34	60.00	D Nonforest
	<u>200.00</u>	5B Open
		6A Concern Area/2
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14D Rural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/3
		18B Concern Area/4
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 Bighorn sheep, mule deer, Clear Creek riparian, brown and rainbow trout.

/2 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.

/3 Landslide geologic hazard deposits on the north slope of Douglas Mtn. and south of Clear Creek.

/4 Lots 3,4,5,8,9 and 10 S33 closed by classification for recreation and public purposes.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
815. Georgetown NW		1C Specif. Review
T3S R74W		2A Existing/1
S32 90.00		C None
T4S R74W		3A Important/2
S4 80.00		4B Unavailable
S5 400.00		C Noncommercial
S8 170.00		D Nonforest
S17 70.00		5B Open
810.00		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important/4
		13B Class II
		14D Rural/5
		E Urban
		15A NRHP/6
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/7
		18B Concern Area/8
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 County road, scattered tracts lacking roads, walking access from USFS.
- /2 Red tail hawk nesting area, Clear Creek riparian, brown and rainbow trout, and bighorn sheep.
- /3 Two flood plain sections along Clear Creek, pollution problem.
- /4 North half important open space.
- /5 North half rural, south urban.
- /6 Georgetown NRHP and National Historic Landmark.
- /7 Landslide geologic hazard deposits between Clear Creek and Saxon Mtn.
- /8 Lot 14 S32, W1/2NW S4, and portions of E1/2 S5 closed by classification for recreation and public purposes.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
816. Georgetown		1C Specif. Review
T4S R74W		2A Existing/1
S4 40.00		C None
S5 30.00		3A Important/2
S8 100.00		4B Unavailable
S17 190.00		D Nonforest
360.00		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14D Rural
		15A NRHP/4
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/5
		18B Concern Area/6
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 County road, private roads, scattered tracts lacking roads.
- /2 Bighorn sheep, mule deer, South Fork Clear Creek riparian, and brook trout.
- /3 One flood plain section along South Fork Clear Creek, pollution problem.
- /4 Georgetown NRHP and National Historic Landmark.
- /5 Landslide geologic hazard deposits between Clear Creek and Saxon Mtn.
- /6 Closed by classification for recreation and public purposes.

817. Graymont		1C Specif. Review/1
T4S R75W		2A Existing/2
S14 100.00		C None
S15 300.00		3A Important/3
S16 300.00		4B Available
S21 300.00		B Unavailable
S22 100.00		C Noncommercial
S23 280.00		D Nonforest
S24 120.00		5B Open
1500.00		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/5
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 General policy to transfer the western, large blocks to the USFS.
- /2 County road, a few scattered tracts lacking roads.
- /3 Clear Creek riparian and bighorn sheep.
- /4 One 3/4 mile flood plain section along Clear Creek and pollution problem.
- /5 Avalanche zone geologic hazard.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
818. Silver Plume		1C Specif. Review
T4S R75W		2A Existing/1
S13 20.00		C None
S24 160.00		3A Important/2
180.00		4B Unavailable
		D Nonforest
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14D Rural
		15A NRHP/4
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/5
		18B Concern Area/6
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 County road, private roads, walking access from USFS.
- /2 Bighorn sheep.
- /3 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.
- /4 Georgetown Railroad NRHP and National Historic Landmark.
- /5 Avalanche zone geologic hazard and landslide geologic hazard deposit south of Clear Creek.
- /6 Portion of S24 closed by recreation and public purposes lease application.

819. Georgetown		1C Specific Review
Railroad		2A Existing/1
T4S R74W		C None
S17 40.00		3A Important/2
S18 100.00		4B Unavailable
S19 160.00		D Nonforest
300.00		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14D Rural/4
		15A NRHP/5
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/6
		18B Concern Area/7
		C Closed
		19C Closed/5
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 County roads, private roads, railroad.
- /2 Clear Creek riparian and bighorn sheep.
- /3 Three flood plain sections along Clear Creek, and pollution problems.
- /4 Historic railroad operating for tourists.
- /5 Georgetown Railroad NRHP and National Historic Landmark.
- /6 Landslide geologic hazard deposit south of Clear Creek.
- /7 Closed by recreation and public purposes lease and lease application.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
820. Leavenworth Mtn.		1C Specif. Review
T4S R74W		2A Existing/1
S17 80.00		C None
S18 40.00		3A Important/2
S19 90.00		4B Unavailable
S20 60.00		5B Open
270.00		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17A Concern Area/4
		18B Concern Area/5
		C Closed
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 County roads, scattered tracts lack roads.
- /2 Bighorn sheep and mule deer.
- /3 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem.
- /4 Landslide geologic hazard deposit west of Leavenworth Mtn.
- /5 Closed by recreation and public purposes leases and lease application.

821. Independence Mtn.		1C Specif. Review/1
T4S R74W		2A Existing/2
S17 50.00		C None
S20 400.00		3A Important/3
450.00		4A Available
		B Unavailable
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/4
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9B Closed
		10A Cooperative
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14C Roaded Natural
		15D High
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19B Concern Area
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

- /1 General policy to transfer east of the South Fork Clear Creek to the USFS.
- /2 County roads, private roads, walk from USFS.
- /3 Bighorn, elk, mule deer, and South Fork Clear Creek riparian and brook trout.
- /4 Secondary watershed to Clear Creek pollution problem, reservoir, flood plain.



Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
901. Snyder Mtn. T4S R72W S27 40.00		1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4B Unavailable 5C Closed 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10A Cooperative 11A Open 12A Important 13D Class IV 14C Roaded Natural 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18C Closed/3 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General

/1 Private - water power withdrawal problem  
/2 Elk calving and mule deer, raptors.  
/3 Classified for recreation and public purpose.

902. Mt. Evans T5S R73W S13 40.00	1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 3A Important/3 4A Available 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10A Cooperative 11A Open 12B General 13B Class II 14D Rural 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General
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/1 Public.  
/2 County road.  
/3 Elk and mule deer.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
903. Deer Creek T6S R73W S27 40.00		1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 3A Important/3 4A Available D Nonforest 5A Leased 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10A Cooperative 11A Open 12A Important 13D Class IV 14C Roaded Natural 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General

/1 Public.  
/2 County road.  
/3 Riparian along Deer Creek, brook and rainbow trout, mule deer.

904. Crooked Top Mtn. T6S R73W S35 160.00	1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 C None 3A Important/3 4B Unavailable 5A Leased 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10A Cooperative 11A Open 12B General 13D Class IV 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General
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/1 Private.  
/2 Walking access from USFS.  
/3 Mule deer.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
905. Yankee Creek T6S R72W	S3 50.00	1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 C None 3A Important/3 4B Unavailable 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10A Cooperative 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14C Roaded Natural 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General

/1 Private.  
/2 Walking access from USFS.  
/3 Elk and mule deer.

906. Deermont T6S R70W	S23 4.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4B Unavailable 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14C Roaded Natural 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18A Available 19A Open 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General
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/1 Private.  
/2 Elk and mule deer.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
907. Grouse Mtn. T7S R72W	S18 7.20 S19 57.40 64.60	1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 C None 3A Important/3 4B Unavailable 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10A Cooperative 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area/4 C Closed 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General

/1 Private (power project problem).  
/2 Walking access from USFS.  
/3 Mule deer.  
/4 Lots 3 and 4 S19 closed by Federal Power Commission order C-0123480 for withdrawal for Power Project 552.

908. West Resort Creek T7S R73W	S2 80.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4B Unavailable 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12A Important 13C Class III 14B SPM 15D High 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General
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/1 Private.  
/2 Elk and mule deer.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
909. Cathedral Spires T7S R70W S10 80.00		1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4B Unavailable 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12A Important 13B Class II 14B SPM 15A NRHP/3 16D Class III 17A Concern Area/4 18B Concern Area 19C Closed 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General

- /1 Public, with USF&WS consultation.  
/2 Peregrine falcon, prairie falcon, and mule deer.  
/3 North Fork Historic District.  
/4 Cathedral spires geologic feature.

910. Foxton T7S R70W S20 240.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4B Unavailable 5B Open 6B General 7B None 8B Stable/Slight 9A Open 10B General 11A Open 12A Important 13B Class II 14A SPM 15A NRHP/3 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19B Concern Area 20D None 21D Open 22-29A General
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- /1 Public.  
/2 Mule deer.  
/3 North Fork Historic District.

911. South Platte Canyon 2860	1A Retention/1
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- /1 USFS - Cooperative Agreement in effect  
designating the USFS as managing agency. Area is a  
National Natural Landmark.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
1001. Prospect Reservoir T1N R64W S26 64.41		1B Disposal/1 2A Existing/2 3A Important/3 4D Nonforest 5C Closed 6B General 7B None 8C Moderate 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13D Class IV 14D Rural 15E Low 16C Class II 17B None 18B Concern Area 19C Closed 20B Open 21C Yearlong 22-29A General

- /1 Private with USF&WS consultation.  
/2 County road to dam - submerged land.  
/3 Waterfowl, federally endangered bald eagle.

1002. Horse Creek Reservoir T1N R64W S32 160.00	1B Disposal/1 2C None 3A Important/2 4D Nonforest 5C Closed 6B General 7B None 8C Moderate 9B Closed 10B General 11A Open 12B General 13C Class III 14D Rural 15E Low 16D Class III 17B None 18B Concern Area 19C Closed 20B Open 21C Yearlong 22-29A General
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- /1 Private.  
/2 Waterfowl.

Mgt. Unit	Acres	Management
1003. Manitou Springs		1B Disposal/1
T14S R67W		2A Existing/2
S7	115.90	C None
S17	40.00	3B General
	155.90	4B Unavailable
		5B Open
		6A Concern Area/3
		7B None
		8B Stable/Slight
		9A Open
		10B General
		11A Open
		12A Important
		13B Class II
		14B SPM
		15B State/Local
		16D Class III
		17B None
		18B Concern Area
		19C Closed
		20D None
		21D Open
		22-29A General

/1 Public.

/2 County road to S7.

/3 Manitou Springs municipal watershed.

## APPENDIX C — MANAGEMENT OF SUBSURFACE ESTATE

See the draft RMP/EIS.

Change the period of time for drilling operations for greater prairie chicken habitat to 7/15-3/28.

## GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

See the draft RMP/EIS.

Add:

Land Status - The ownership of land. This is frequently used as land status change, in which case it means ownership transfer to another Federal agency, disposal to state or local agency, and disposal to a private interest.

## MAPS

Refer to the draft RMP/EIS for maps.

# NOTES

